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CHAPTER III.—Continued.

Still, to track rabbits through the ows, to skate with the boys on ely treacherous sloughs; when ing came, to tap the sugar trees the bluffs for stringy syrup and her nuts in the fall—when one is ung and pretty and has dreams d passions, all this does not atone; en one has a love of admiration d a feeling that one is lovable and uld be finding happiness in the d days of youth, it is hard to k the bleak way home knowing t other girls are going out to the eek" parties and to the dances at d Fellows' Hall. Those gay nights studied algebra in the stuffy lit- kitchen where Lindstrom's dusty rry shirt and shoes lay before the -hot stove, and his snorings, and whine of the baby, and the ther's fretting in the next room, me above the rasp of the frozen es on the eaves. She laid down oks to stare out on the icy hills, last arc on the road to town hting the way to all that warmth, that brightness, all that laughter m which she was shut off. She s glad when summer came and could climb the mighty balus- des of the bluff and look eastward where the great river ran. Out of South she had come; and surely yond the walls of this laborer's its smell of sweaty clothes, and r the encircling hills one could life, one could find one's heart ting faster. Yet she did not com- in. her proud gaiety was her eld.

After a while, as the sodden meal nt on, the Tennessee woman spoke at they all knew had to be broken the last comer. "Ye'r pop Lind- om, he says there'll be no more hool, Aurelie. He's been a God- rin' man, and hard-workin', and child o' this house'll go face the grace o' the town, he says. Knute Peter and you'll not go, he

Aurelie laid down her fork and ked at John. If the hope of Heav- had been dashed from her she uld not have been more blank with r. "Why—I graduate next year!"

'You'll go no more.' John glower- at her breathlessness. "Damn all town. Their laws and schools, y're not for poor folk! I say, mn the law, and I'm a man o' d!"

"But I? I must get through! And ute and Peter, here—"

She looked at them and then at higan, growing more frightened. e old soldier shook his head with e hopeless warning. Then, watch- Lindstrom a moment, she sprang quivering. "I'll go—I'll go!" she

"You'll not," he muttered doggedly. ou'll die first."

She stared at him again, and then rned flying to her tiny room. They ard the crash of her body on her ite little bed, painted and gilded her own hands. The others went docilely with their eating.

Knute, out in the dark, feeding the s later, felt Aurelie seize him rcely. She dragged him to the rail ce and shook him again.

"Knute, ain't you going any more?"

"That's what paw said." The boy bbered, and her hot arm went about , her sleeve brushed his tears. "I ta stay home and help clear land. winter, paw says. . . . And I was pin' to get elected to the Literary ciety and now paw"—his voice broke "I gotta stay home and cut brush."

"No!" she cried out. "No——no!"

"Yes. Paw says the jedge, he done He says the law made us all bad. nt for poor folks. It's for rich. w says damn everybody!"

"Don't you mind." The girl beat the with her fists. "We'll run away, ute! I'm going to do something. you can run off and maybe work the railroad—a train agent or some- ng! Or go be a soldier like we used play! Or we'll run off and build a t and drift down-river!"

Whenever Aurelie rebelled it was al- ys "down-river" with her.

"No, paw, he said God was with us, d damn everybody!"

She stared into his tear-stained face. Knute, I just got to go to school. I to be a lady! And have heaps of ney! And do lots of things for you Peter! Oh, Knute, I know how!"

He watched her dark and tragic face. "Know how? What you going to do, relie?" He faltered his horror. atever it was, Aurelie would do it. "—she breathed tensely—"am a- g to get married!"

Knute looked fearfully at the jade. arried!"

"Yes, sir! To a rich man, sometime! have everything! But first I got go to school and be a lady!"

"Oh, Aurelie—" Knute gazed wildly y at the town lights. "Who?"

Then without a word, she pushed him de and fled out into the dark. He a trail of dust arise in the quarry d, but she was over the fence and ong the laurel and grape-vines. She as the deer run, from boulder to lder of the cliff face, and when she e out on the verge, still ran, hold- her arm against her beating heart, her eyes fixed on the dusk below

The tree-enshrouded town lay there; ew lights twinkled drowsily, the k in the court-house an opaque r, and a single church spire visible the shadowy masses. A farmer's gon rattled up a cut of hill road meward, a dog barked sleepily, and ow-bell tinkled somewhere on the tent of the r'ch land. But the girl ed her hands above the sumac ge from which the gossamer float- to her face; she held them off as if ealing from the fat and sober dead-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The War of America the Unready

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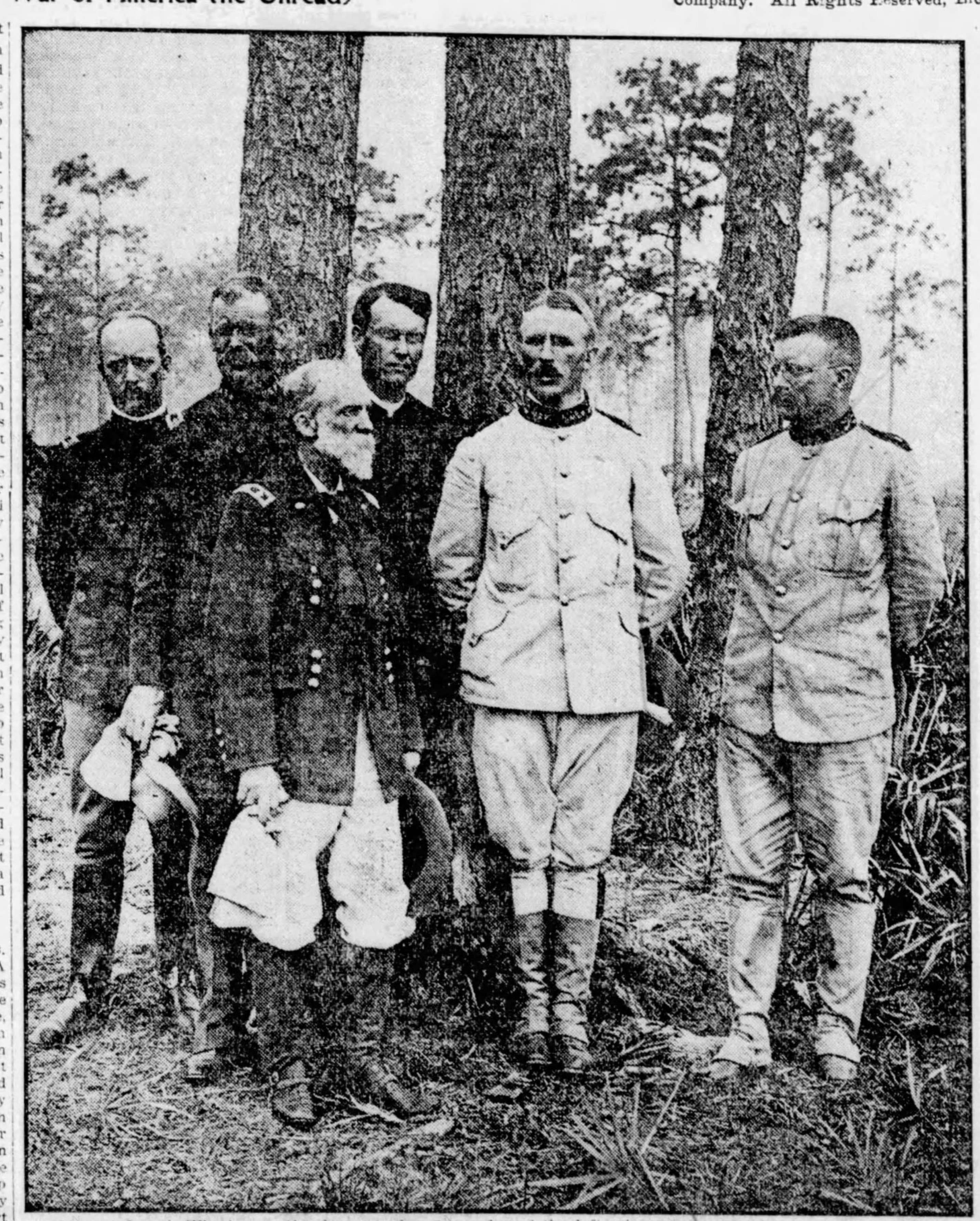

General Joseph Wheeler, in the foreground, commander of the left wing of the army before the San Juan Hills. From left to right: Major George M. Dunn, Colonel Brodie, Chaplain Brown, Leonard Wood and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

THE governor of one state, at the beginning of the war with Spain, actually announced that he would not permit the national guard of that state to leave its borders, the idea being to retain it against a possible Spanish invasion. So many of the business men of the city of Boston took their securities inland to Worcester that the safe deposit companies of Worcester proved unable to care for them. In my own neighborhood on Long Island clauses were gravely put into leases to the effect that if the property were destroyed by the Spaniards the lease should lapse. As assistant secretary of the navy I had every conceivable impossible request made to me. Members of congress who had actively opposed building any navy came clamorously around to ask each for a ship for some special purpose of protection connected with his district. It seems incredible, but it is true, that not only these congressmen but the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of different coast cities all lost their heads for the time being, and raised a deafening clamor and brought every species of pressure to bear on the administration to get it to adopt the one most fatal course—that is, to distribute the navy, ship by ship, at all kinds of points and in all kinds of ports with the idea of protecting everything everywhere, and thereby rendering it absolutely certain that even the Spanish fleet, poor though it was, would be able to pick up our own navy ship by ship in detail. One congressman besought me for a ship to protect Jekyll Island, off the coast of Georgia, an island which derived its sole consequence because it contained the winter homes of certain millionaires. A lady whose husband occupie a very influential position, and who was normally a most admirable and sensible woman, came to insist that a ship should be anchored off a huge seaside hotel because she had a house in the neighborhood.

Smooth-Bore Defense.

There were many such instances. One stood out above the others. A certain seaboard state contained in its congressional delegation one of the most influential men in the senate, and one of the most influential men in the lower house. These two men had been worse than lukewarm about building up the navy, and had scoffed at the idea of there ever being any danger from any foreign power. With the advent of war the feelings of their constituents, and therefore their own feelings, suffered an immediate change, and they demanded that a ship be anchored in the harbor of their city as a protection. Getting no comfort from me, they went "higher up," and became a kind of permanent committee in attendance upon the President. They were very influential men in the houses, with whom it was important for the administration to keep on good terms; and, moreover, they possessed a pertinacity as great as the widow who won her case from the unjust judge. Finally the President gave in and notified me to see that a ship was sent to the city in question. I was bound that, as long as a ship had to be sent, it should not be a ship worth anything. Accordingly a civil war monitor, with one smooth-bore gun, manned by a crew of about 21 naval militia, was sent to the city in question, under convoy of a tug. It was a hazardous trip for the unfortunate naval militiamen, but it was safely accomplished; and joy and peace descended upon the senator and the congressman, and upon the President whom they had jointly harassed. Incidentally, the fact that the protecting war-vessel would not have been a formidable foe to any antagonists of much more modern construction than the galley of Alcibiades seemed to disturb nobody.

The Call to Arms.

This was one side of the picture. The other side was that the crisis at once brought to the front any amount of latent fighting strength. There were plenty of congressmen who showed cool-headed wisdom and resolution. The plain people, the men and women back of the persons who lost their heads, set seriously to work to see that we did whatever was necessary, and made the job a thorough one. The young men swarmed to enlist. In time of peace it had been difficult to fill the scanty regular army and navy, and there were innumerable desertions; now the ships and regiments were over-enlisted, and so many deserters returned in order to fight that it became difficult to decide what to do with them. England, and to a less degree Japan, were friendly. The great powers of Continental Europe were all unfriendly. They jeered at our ships and men, and with fatuous partisanship insisted that the Spaniards would prove too much for our "mercenaries" because we were a commercial people of low ideals who could not fight, while the men whom we attempted to hire for that purpose were certain to run on the day of battle.

Leonard Wood

Among my friends was the then Army Surgeon Leonard Wood. He was a surgeon. Not having an income, he had to earn his own living. He had gone through the Harvard medical school, and had then joined the army in the southwest as a contract doctor. He had every physical, moral and mental quality which fitted him for a soldier's life and for the exercise of command. In the inconceivable wearing and harassing campaigns against the Apaches he had served nominally on more than one expedition. He was as anxious as I was that if there were war we should both have our part in it. I had always felt that if there were a serious war I wished to be in a position to explain to my children why I did take part in it, and not why I did not take part in it. Moreover, I had very deeply felt that it was our duty to free Cuba, and I had publicly expressed this feeling; and when a man takes such a position, he ought to be willing to make his words good by his deeds unless there is some very strong reason to the contrary. He should pay with his body.

As soon as war was upon us, Wood and I began to try for a chance to go to the front. Congress had authorized the raising of three national volunteer cavalry regiments, wholly apart from the state contingents. Secretary Alger, of the war department, was fond of me personally, and Wood was his family doctor. Alger had been a gallant soldier in the Civil war, and was almost the only member of the administration who felt all along that we would have to go to war with Spain over Cuba. He liked my attitude in the matter, and because of his remembrance of his own experiences he sympathized with my desire to go to the front. Accordingly he offered me the command of one of the regiments. I told him that after six weeks' service in the field I would feel competent to handle the regiment, but that I would not know how to equip it or how to get it into the first action; but that Wood was entirely competent at once to take command, and that if he would make Wood colonel I would accept the lieutenant-colonelcy. General Alger thought this an act of foolish self-abnegation on my part—instead of its being, what it was, the wisest act I could have performed. He told me to accept the colonelcy, and that he would make Wood lieutenant-colonel, and that Wood would do the work anyway; but I answered that I did not wish to rise on any man's shoulders; that I hoped to be given every chance that my deeds and abilities warranted; but that I did not wish to hold any position where anyone else did the work. He laughed at me a little and said I was foolish, but I do not think he really minded, and he promised to do as I wished. True to his word, he secured the appointment of Wood as colonel and of myself as lieutenant-colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. This was soon nicknamed, both by the public and by the rest of the army, the Rough Riders, doubtless because the bulk of the men were from the southwestern ranch country and were skilled in the wild horsemanship of the great plains.

Raising the Regiment.

Wood instantly began the work of raising the regiment. He first assembled several old non-commissioned officers of experience, put them in office, and gave them blanks for requisitions for the full equipment of a cavalry regiment. He selected San Antonio as the gathering-place, as it was in a good horse country, near the Gulf, from some port on which we would have to embark, and near an old arsenal and an old army post from which we got a good deal of stuff—some of it practically condemned, but which we found serviceable at a pinch, and much better than nothing. He organized a horse board in Texas, and began purchasing all horses that were not too big and were sound. A day or two after he was commissioned he wrote out in the office of the secretary of war, under his authority, telegrams to the governors of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, in substance as follows:

> The President desires to raise —— volunteers in your territory to form part of a regiment of mounted riflemen to be commanded by Leonard Wood, colonel; Theodore Roosevelt, lieutenant-colonel. He desires that the men selected should be young, sound, good shots and good riders, and that you expedite by all means in your power the enrollment of these men.
> (Signed) R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

As soon as he had attended to a few more odds and ends he left Washington, and the day after his arrival in San Antonio the troops began to arrive.

The Value of Black Top Boots.

For several weeks before I joined the regiment, to which Wood went ahead of me, I continued as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, trying to get some coherence of plan between the war department and the navy department; and also being used by Wood to finish getting the equipment for the regiment. As regards finding out what the plans of the war department were, the task was simple. They had no plans. Even during the final months before the outbreak of hostilities very little was done in the way of efficient preparation. On one occasion, when every one knew that the declaration of war was sure to come in a few days, I went on military business to the office of one of the highest line generals of the army, a man who at that moment ought to have been working 18 hours out of the 24 on the vital problems ahead of him. What he was actually doing was trying on a new type of smart-looking uniform on certain enlisted men; and he called me in to ask my advice as to the position of the pockets in the blouse, with a view to making it look attractive. An aide of this general—funnily enough a good fighting man in actual service—when I consulted him as to what my uniform for the campaign should be, laid special stress upon my purchasing a pair of black top boots for full dress, explaining that they were very effective on hotel piazzas and in parlors. I did not intend to be in any hotel if it could possibly be avoided; and as things turned out, I had no full-dress uniform, nothing but my service uniform, during my brief experience in the army.

Mercenary Patriotism.

I suppose that war always does bring out what is highest and lowest in human nature. The contractors who furnish poor materials to the army or the navy in time of war stand on a level of infamy only one degree above that of the participants in the white slave traffic themselves. But there is conduct far short of this which yet seems inexplicable to any man who has in him any spirit of disinterested patriotism combined with any power of imagination. Respectable men, who I suppose lack the imagination thoroughly to realize what they are doing, try to make money out of the nation's necessities in war at the very time that other men are making every sacrifice, financial and personal, for the cause. In the closing weeks of my service as assistant secretary of the navy we were collecting ships for auxiliary purposes. Some men, at cost to their own purses, helped us freely and with efficiency; others treated the affair as an ordinary business transaction; and yet others endeavored, at some given crisis when our need was great, to sell us inferior vessels at exorbitant prices, and used every pressure, through senators and congressmen, to accomplish their ends. In one or two cases they did accomplish them too until we got a really first-class board established to superintend such purchases. A more curious experience was in connection with the point chosen for the starting for the expedition against Cuba. I had not supposed that any human being could consider this matter save from the standpoint of military need. But one morning a very wealthy and influential man, a respectable and upright man according to his own lights, called on me to protest against our choice of Tampa and to put in a plea for certain other points on the ground that his railroad was entitled to its share of the profit for hauling the army and equipment! I happened to know that at this time this very man had kinsfolk with the army, who served gallantly, and the circumstances of his coming to me were such as to show that he was not acting secretly, and had no idea that there was anything out of the way in his proposal. I think the facts were merely that he had been trained to regard business as the sole object in life, and that he lacked the imagination to enable him to understand the real nature of the request that he was making; and, moreover, he had good reason to believe that one of his business competitors had been unduly favored.

Army Stagnation.

The war department was in far worse shape than the navy department. The young officers turned out from West Point are precisely as good as the young officers turned out from Annapolis, and this always has been true. But at that time (something has been done to remedy the worst conditions since), and ever since the close of the Civil war, the conditions were such that after a few years the army officer stagnated so far as his profession was concerned. When the Spanish war broke out the navy really was largely on a war footing, as any navy which is even respectably cared for in time of peace must be. The admirals, captains, and lieutenants were continually practicing their profession in almost precisely the way that it has to be practiced in time of war. Except actually shooting at a foe, most of the men on board ship went through in time of peace practically all that they would have to go through in time of war. The heads of bureaus in the navy department were for the most part men who had seen sea service, who expected to return to sea service, and who were preparing for needs which they themselves knew by experience. Morover, the civilian head of th navy had to provide for keeping the ships in a state of reasonable efficiency, and congress could not hopelessly misbehave itself about the navy without the fact at once becoming evident.

How High to Shave a Mule's Tail.

All this was changed so far as the army was concerned. Not only was it possible to decrease the efficiency of the army without being called to account for it, but the only way in which the secretary of war could gain credit for himself or the administration was by economy, and the easiest way to economize was in connection with something that would not be felt unless war should arise. The people took no interest whatever in the army; demagogues clamored against it, and, inadequate though it was in size, insisted that it should be still further reduced. Popular orators always appealed to the volunteers; the regulars had no votes and there was no point in politicians thinking of them. The chief activity shown by congressmen about the army was in getting special army posts built in places where there was no need for them. Even the work of the army in its campaigns against the Indians was of such a character that it was generally performed by small bodies of 50 or 100 men. Until a man ceased being a lieutenant he usually had plenty of professional work to attend to and was employed in the field, and, in short, had the same kind of practice that his brother in the navy had, and he did his work as well. But once past this stage he had almost no opportunity to perform any work corresponding to his rank, and but little opportunity to do any military work whatsoever. The very best men, like Lawton, Young, Chaffee, Hawkins and Sumner, to mention only men under and beside whom I served, remained good soldiers, soldiers of the best stamp, in spite of the disheartening conditions. But it was not to be expected that the average man could continue to grow when every influence was against him. Accordingly, when the Spanish war suddenly burst upon us, a number of inert elderly captains and field officers were, much against their own wishes, suddenly pitchforked into command of regiments, brigades and even divisions and army corps. Often these men failed painfully. This was not their fault; it was the fault of the nation, that is, the fault of all of us, of you, my reader, and of myself, and of those like us, because we had permitted conditions to be such as to render these men unfit for command. Take a stout captain of an out-of-the-way two company post, where nothing in the world ever occurred even resembling military action, and where the only military problem that really convulsed the post to its foundations was the quarrel between the captain and the quartermaster as to how high a mule's tail ought to be shaved (I am speaking of an actual incident). What would be expected of such a man, even though 35 years before he had been a gallant second lieutenant in the civil war, if, after this intervening do-nothing period he was suddenly put in command of raw troops in a midsummer campaign in the tropics?

Incompetency and War.

The bureau chiefs were for the most part elderly incompetents, whose idea was to do their routine duties in such way as to escape the censure of routine bureaucratic superiors and to avoid a congressional investigation. They had not the slightest conception of preparing the army for war. It was impossible that they could have any such conception. The people and the congress did not wish the army prepared for war; and those editors and philanthropists and peace advocates who felt vaguely that if the army were incompetent their principles were safe, always inveighed against any proposal to make it efficient, on the ground that this showed a natural bloodthirstiness in the proposer. When such were the conditions, it was absolutely impossible that either the war department or the army could do well in the event of war. Secretary Alger happened to be secretary when war broke out and all the responsibility for the shortcomings of the department was visited upon his devoted head. He was made the scapegoat for our national shortcomings. The fault was not his; the fault and responsibility lay with us, the people who for 33 years had permitted our representatives in congress and in national executive office to bear themselves so that it was absolutely impossible to avoid the great bulk of all the trouble that occurred, and of all the shortcomings of which our people complained, during the Spanish war. The chief immediate cause was the condition of red tape bureaucracy which existed in the war department at Washington, which had prevented any good plan of operation for using our men and supplies. The recurrence of these conditions, even though in somewhat less aggravated form, in any future emergency is as certain as sunrise unless we bring about the principle of a four years' detail in the staff corps—a principle which congress has now for years stubbornly refused to grant.

The Lesson of Nogi.

There are nations who only need to have peaceful ideals inculcated, and to whom militarism is a curse and a misfortune. There are other nations, like our own, so happily situated that the thought of war is never present to their minds. They are wholly free from any tendency improperly to exalt or to practice militarism. These nations should never forget that there must be military ideals no less than peaceful ideals. The exaltation of Nogi's career, set forth, so strikingly in Stanley Washburn's little volume on the great Japanese warrior, contains much that is especially needed for us of America, prone as we are to regard the exigencies of a purely commercial and industrial civilization as excusing us from the need of admiring and practicing the heroic and warlike virtues.

Our people are not military. We need normally only a small standing army; but there should be behind it a reserve of instructed men big enough to fill it up to full war strength, which is over twice the peace strength. Moreover, the young men of the country should realize that it is the duty of every one of them to prepare himself so that in time of need he may speedily become an efficient soldier—a duty now generally forgotten, but which should be recognized as one of the vitally essential parts of every man's training.

Lariat and Black Powder.

In endeavoring to get the "Rough Riders" equipped I met with some experiences which were both odd and instructive. There were not enough arms and other necessaries to go round and there was keen rivalry among the intelligent and zealous commanders of the volunteer organizations as to who should get first choice. Wood's experience was what enabled us to equip ourselves in short order. There was another cavalry organization whose commander was at the war department about this time, and we had been eying him with much alertness as a rival. One day I asked him what his plans were about arming and drilling his troops, who were of precisely the type of our own men. He answered that he expected "to give each of the boys two revolvers and a lariat, and then just turn them loose." I reported the conversation to Wood with the remark that we might feel ourselves safe from rivalry in that quarter; and safe we were.

In trying to get the equipment I met with checks and rebuffs and in return was the cause of worry and concern to various bureau chiefs who were unquestionably estimable men in their private and domestic relations and who doubtless had been good officers 30 years before but who were unfit for modern war as if they were so many smooth-bores. One fine old fellow did his best to persuade us to take black powder rifles explaining with paternal indulgence that no one yet really knew what smokeless powder might do, and that there was a good deal to be said in favor of having smoke to conceal us from the enemy. I saw this pleasing theory actually worked out in practice later on, for the national guard regiments with us at Santiago had black powder muskets, and the regular artillery black powder guns, and they really might almost as well have replaced these weapons by crossbows and mangonels. We succeeded, thanks to Wood, in getting the same cavalry carbines that were used by the regulars. We were determined to do this, not only because the weapons were good, but because this would in all probability mean that we should be brigaded with the regular cavalry, which it was certain would be sent immediately to the front for the fighting.

One Animal Never Conquered

THERE is just one animal man has never conquered, never can conquer. Centuries ago every other beast became the slave of man or else fled far from human habitation. One and one only refused to flee or to submit.

The horse, the dog, the cow, the sheep, the goat, the pig—all came into camp thousands of years ago. They have ever since worked for man or fed him, or both. They have been his unquestioned and unquestioning slaves. The elephant, too, has become a servant as have other jungle lords. The lion, the tiger, the wolf, the bear, and such other savage beasts as have not yielded service to man have slunk away in terror from the path of civilization; and are killed on sight.

But one single animal claims man's protection, shares his food and hearth, wanders at will and unmolested through human haunts; and does absolutely no work in return; obeys no orders, and does not even serve as food or clothing.

This only exception to a world of servants and of scared enemies is the domestic cat.

Think it over. The cat will not work. It will not guard your home. Its flesh and fur serve no use. Its one useful act is the catching of mice and rats. And these it slays and eats because it wants to; not to help out its owner. For example, it does not bring its captured prey to its owner to eat. Nor will it hunt rodents unless it happens to feel like doing so.

The cat won't work. It won't even learn tricks unless it happens to want to. And no one can punish or torture it into learning any trick it doesn't want to learn.

That is why there are almost no trick cats in animal shows and why the few that are there do such very simple tricks. A dog can be tortured into doing tricks. A cat can't.

When some animals became man's slaves and ohers fled from him, the cat did neither. It simply took all the favors and advantages man had to offer; and refused to do one lick of work in exchange. Beat a dog and he will fawn on you. Beat a cat and it will attack you and then desert you. You can't conquer the cat. You can't make it work.

Abe Martin

Mrs. Tilford Moots says she'd rather be right than president o' a woman's club.

Origin of Duels

Dueling took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first formal duel in England, between William, Count d'Eu, and Godfrey Baynard, took place in 1096. Dueling in civil matters was forbidden in France in 1305. Francis I. challenged the Emperor Charles V. in vain in 1528. The fight with small swords was introduced into England in 1587. A proclamation was made in 1679 that no person should be pardoned who had killed another in a duel. The custom was checked in the British army in 1792, and was abolished in England by the aid of public opinion.

The Modern Hero.

"Grace, you know, always said she'd never marry a man until she felt she would be willing to go through fire, water, wreck and disaster for her."

"She finally found him, I suppose, because I hear she is engaged."

"Yes. His name is Jack something. Comes to see her three times a week over the New York, New Haven & Hartford."

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"Or what she may think?"

Sedgwick's head drooped. "I didn't consider that."

"It may be the very center-point for consideration."

"If there were only something to do!" fretted the artist. "It's this cursed inaction that is getting my nerve!'"

"If that's all," returned Kent slowly, "I'll give you something to do. And I fancy," he added grimly, "it will be sufficiently absorbing to take your mind from your troubles for a time at least."

"Bring it on. I'm ready!"

"All in good time. Meantime, here's a little test for your intelligence. Problem," continued Kent, with a smile: "when the bewildered medieval mind encountered a puzzle too abstruse for ordinary human solution, what was its refuge?"

"Magic, I suppose," said Sedgwick after some consideration.

"Good! You get a high mark. The medieval mind, I may observe, was at times worthy of emulation."

"Explain."

"I am seriously thinking, my dear young friend," said Kent solemnly, "of consulting an astrologer."

"You're crazy!" retorted Sedgwick.

"I wish I were for a few hours," said Kent with entire seriousness. "It might help."

"Well, that's where I'll be if you don't find something for me to do soon. So, come on, and materialize this promised activity."

"If you regard a trip to the Martindale Public Library as activity, I can furnish that much excitement."

"What are you going to do there?"

"Consult the files of the newspapers, and pick out a likely high-class astrologer from the advertisements."

"That has a mild nutty flavor; but is doesn't excite any profound emotion in me except concern for your sanity."

"ou've said that before," retorted Kent. "However, I'm not sure I shall take you with me, anyway."

"Then that isn't the coming adventure?"

"No; nothing so mild and innocuous."

"Are you asking me to run some danger? Is it to see her?" said Sedgwick eagerly.

"Leave her out of it for the present. There is no question of seeing her now."

The artist sighed and turned away.

"But the danger is real enough, and pretty ugly."

"Life isn't so wholly delightful to me just at present that I wouldn't risk it in a good cause."

"But this is a bigger risk than life. There's an enterprise forward which, if it fails, means the utter damning of reputation. What do you say?"

"Kent," said Sedgwick after a moment's thought, "I'm 32 years old. Ten years ago I'd have said 'yes' at the drop of the question. Perhaps I value my life less and my good name more, than I did. What's the inducement?"

"The probable clearing up of the case we're on."

"Is that all the information I get?"

"I'd rather not tell you any more at present. It would only get on your nerves and unfit you for the job."

Again Sedgwick fell into thought.

"When I come to tackle it," continued Kent, "I may find that one man could do it alone. But—"

"Wait. You're going into it, are you?"

"Oh, certainly."

"With, or without me?"

"Yes."

"Why couldn't you have said so at first and saved this discussion?" cried his host. "Of course, if you're in for it, so am I. But what about your reputation?"

"It's worth a good deal to me," confessed the scientist. "And I can't deny I'm staking it all on my theory of this case. If I'm wrong—well, it's about the finis of my career."

"See here, Chet!" broke out his friend. "Do you think I'm going to let you take that kind of a chance for me?"

"It isn't for you," declared the other with irritation. "It's for myself. Can't you understand that this is my case? You're only an incident in it. I'm betting my career against—well, against the devil of mischance, that I'm right. As I told you, I'm naturally timid. I don't plunge, except on a practically sure thing. So don't get any foolish notions of obligation to me. Think it over. Meantime, do you care to run over to the library? No? Well, for the rest of the evening I can be found —no; I can not be found, though I'll be there—in room 571."

"All right," said Sedgwick. "You needn't fear any further intrusion."

"Tomorrow night," replied Kent. Wilfrid Blair having officially died, as per specifications, today."

CHAPTER XIV.

The Lone Fisherman.

Trout are a tradition rather than a prospect in Sundayman's Creek. Some, indeed, consider them a myth. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, however, and a fisherman, duly equipped, might have been observed testing the upper reaches of the streams on the morning of July tenth. Although his rod and tackle were of the best, his apparel was rough, not to say scrubby. An old slouch hat was drawn down over his forehead, and staring blue glasses sheltered his eyes against the sun, which was sufficiently obscured—for most tastes—by a blanket of gray cloud, promising rain. Under arching willow, and by promising rock, his brown hackle flickered temptingly, placed by an expert hand. But, except for one sunfish who had exhibited suicidal curiosity, there was none to admire his profic-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

The Secret of Lonesome Cove

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

lency. One individual, indeed, had witnessed it, but without admiration—an urchin angling under a bridge for bullheads.

"W'at yer gittin' with that rig?" he had inquired with the cynicism of the professional.

"Oh, some snags, and an occasional branch, and now and then a milkweed," returned the angler amiably.

"Well, you can't fish below the nex' bend," the urchin informed him. "Them folks that bought Hog's Haven has wire-fenced off the creek."

"I had just as lief get tangled in a fence-wire as any other kind," replied the angler with cheery pessimism, whipping his fly into a shaded spot where a trout would surely have been lurking if the entire salmo family hadn't departed for the Happy Fishing Grounds, several generations back, in consequence of the pernicious activities displayed by an acquisitive sportsman with an outfit of dynamite in sticks.

"[..]own yerself," retorted the boy. "You won't get nothin', anyhow."

The rumble of a vehicle distracted his attention and he looked up to observe with curiosity a carriage full of strangers pass the bridge. The strangers were all in black. The angler had looked up, too; but immediately looked away again and turned to continue his hopeful progress toward the bend. Not until he had rounded the curve did he pause for rest. Beyond sight of the youthful Izaak Walton, he waded out upon the bank, produced a glass, and applied it to his eyes, turning it upon the willow grove on the borders of the Blair estate. The briefest of surveys satisfied him, and he resumed his fishing and his waiting. He was waiting for the funeral service of Wilfrid Blair.

Notices in the Boston and New York papers had formally designated the burial as "private." That invaluable aid, Lawyer Adam Bain, who seemed to have his fingers on the pulse of all the country's activities, had informed Kent that telegraphic summons had gone out to a few near relatives, and that the relatives, together with a clergyman, were expected that morning. That is why Chester Kent, a famous master of the art of fly fishing, was whipping a "dead" stream.

For a patient hour longer his questing flies explored unresponsive nooks and corners. At the end of that time he sighted a figure coming from the Hedgerow House, and dodged into a covert of sumac. The glass brought out clearly the features of Alexander Blair, set, stern and pale. Blair walked quickly to the willow thicket where lay Captain Hogg and his unnamed victims, looked down into the raw, fresh excavation, and turned away. Another man, issuing from the house, joined him. From his gestures Alexander Blair seemed to be explaining and directing. Finally both returned to the house.

"Handling the whole business himself," commented Kent. "I like his courage, anyway."

Half an hour afterward the little funeral procession moved from the house. There was no hearse. Six men carried the coffin. They were all strangers to Kent, and their clothes gave obvious testimony of city origin. Half a dozen other men, and three women, heavily veiled, followed. Kent thrust his glass into his pocket and lifted his rod again. By the time the clergyman had begun the service Kent was close to the obstructing fence. He could hear the faint solemn murmur of the words. Then came the lowering of the casket. The onlooker marked the black and silver sumptuousness of it, and thought of the rough hemlock box that enclosed the anonymous body in Annalaka churchyard. And, as his fly met the water, he smiled a little, grim, wry smile.

It was over soon. The black-clad group drifted away. One member paused to glance with curiosity at the roughly clad angler making his way up stream. For Kent judged it wise to absent himself now, foreseeing the advent of one keener-eyed than the mourners, whose scrutiny he did not desire to tempt. Shortly Gansett Jim came to the grave. Hastily and carelessly he pitched in the earth, tramped it down, and returned. Carriages rolled to the door of Hedgerow House, and rolled away again, carrying the mourners to their train. Not until then did Kent snug up his tackle and take the road.

No sooner had he reached the hotel and changed into dry clothes, than he made haste to the Nook, and thus addressed Sedgwick. "Now I'm your man for that tennis match."

"Kent, I don't like your looks," observed his friend, remarking the scientist's troubled eyes.

"Don't you? Where are the implements of warfare?"

"Here they are," said the other, producing rackets and balls. "You look to me done up."

"Well, the great game is always something of a gamble, and being usually played for higher stakes than money, is likely to get on one's nerves."

"The great game?" repeated Sedgwick inquiringly, giving the words Kent's own emphasis.

"Yes. The greatest of all games. You know the Kipling verse, don't you?

"'Go stalk the red deer o'er the heather.
Ride! Follow the fox if you can!
But for pleasure and profit together
Afford me the hunting of Man.'"

"So, we're man-hunting, then, tonight," said the artist quickly.

"Far from it," replied Kent, with fervency. "Let's drop the subject for the time being, won't you? I've had a morning none too pleasant to look back on, and I've got an evening coming none too pleasant to look forward to. Therefore, I shall probably give you the licking of your life on the tennis court."

"As to the evening," began Sedgwick, "while I'm—"

"Frank," cried Kent, "there's a query trying to dislodge itself from your mind and get put into words. Don't let it!"

"Why?"

"Because at one single question from you I'll either bat you over the head with this racket or burst into sobs. It's a toss-up which." He threw the implement in the air. "Rough or smooth?" he called.

Kent played as he worked, with concentration and tenacity, backing up technical skill. Against his dogged attack, Sedgwick's characteristically more brilliant game was unavailing, though the contest was not so uneven but that both were sweating hard as, at the conclusion of the third set, they sought a breathing space on the terraced bank back of the court.

"That's certainly a good nerve sedative," said the artist breathing hard; "and not such rotten tennis for two aged relics of better days, like ourselves."

"Not so bad by any means," agreed his opponent cheerfully. "If you had stuck to lobbing, I think you'd have had me, in the second set. Wonder how our spectator enjoyed it," he added, lowering his voice.

"What spectator? There's no one here, but ourselves."

"Oh, I think there is. Don't be abrupt about it; but just take a look at that lilac copse on the crest of the hill."

"Can't see any one there," said Sedgwick.

"No more can I."

"Then what makes you think there's any one."

"The traditional little bird told me."

"Meaning, specifically?"

"Literally what I say. There's the bird on that young willow. You can see for yourself it's trying to impart some information."

"I see a grasshopper-sparrow in a state of some nervousness. But grasshopper-sparrows are alway fidgety."

"This particular one has reason to be. She has a nest in that lilac patch. A few minutes ago she went toward it with a worm in her beak; hastily dropped the worm, and came out in a great state of mind. Hence I judge there is some intruder near her home."

"Any guess who it is?"

"Why it might be Gansett Jim," replied Kent in a louder voice. "Though it's rather stupid of him to pick out a bird-inhabited bush as a hiding-place."

The lilac bush shook a little, and Gansett Jim came forth.

"He went to Carr's Junction," said the half-breed curtly.

"You found his trail?" asked Kent.

The other nodded. "This morning," he said.

"Find anything else?"

"No. I kill him if I get him!" He turned and vanished over the rise of ground back of the court.

"Now what does that mean?" demanded Sedgwick in amazement.

"That is Gansett Jim's apology for suspecting you," explained Kent. "He is our ally now, and this is his first information. What a marvelous thing the bulldog strain in a race is! Nobody but an Indian would have kept to an almost hopeless trail as he has done."

"The trail of the real murderer?" cried Sedgwick.

Kent shook his head. "You're still obsessed with dubious evidence," he remarked. "Let me see your time-table."

Having studied the schedules that the artist produced for him, he nodded consideringly. "Boston it is then," he said. "As I thought. Sedgwick, I'm off for two or three days of travel—if we get through this night without disaster."

(To Be Continued.)

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A NEW SILO BOOK

A silo that is built as an addition to a barn should possess qualities of superiority, and the arguments made in the new silo book. "Even Temperature" Silos, seem to prove the case. This silo book has just been issued by the Southern Cypress Mfrs.' Ass'n, Room 111, Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La., and is offered free to any farmer who will ask for it. Besides the original features in construction, the book contains a vast amount of information, both practical and scientific, on this great economic development. It has 112 pages, cut into 37 chapters, and is handsomely illustrated. Already the professor of dairying in the Indiana Agricultural College has asked that the farmers in his district be supplied with the book.

In the argument for the form of construction advocated in the book—built as an addition to the barn—it is claimed that if a farmer is saved the nuisance of climbing a ladder when the thermometer registers below zero, or when there is sleet on the rungs, or when there is a downpour of rain, his patience and religion are kept in better form for the other duties of life.

This book advocates wood construction and makes a strong case in support of the contention.—Adv.

MONEY IN GUINEA PIGS

Can Be Sold at Profit to Scientists.

Science has made a new market for guinea pigs. The cost of rearing a guinea pig to maturity (age 4 or 5 months) at the government department stations has been estimated by those in charge at from 50 to 60 cents. With their own labor, private breeders, especially farmers with plenty of green food at command, could probably reduce the cost by half.

In medical research, especially in testing and standardizing anti-toxins, immature animals, weighing 250 grams (nearly nine ounces) are required. This weight is attained in about six weeks, and the cost of feeding the animals until suitable for this purpose will be correspondingly less. Guinea pigs sell at various prices, dependent on supply and demand. The average price for several years has been about 75 cents, but laboratories now report that suitable stock is scarce and that they have been paying from $1 to $1.50 for their supply of young animals. Persons favorably situated near cities or institutions requiring large numbers of guinea pigs should be able to establish a profitable business in supplying them, even at the average price. Aside from laboratory uses there is at present little demand for the animals.

The rearing of guinea pigs requires no extraordinary knowledge and no great outlay of capital. Little space is needed to accommodate the animals, which are hardy and easily managed. They make interesting pets and are useful food animals. The constantly increasing demand for them in scientific investigations and medical research insure a ready market for reasonable numbers at prices that should be remunerative to the producer.

Importance of Agriculture

In a letter to the National Soil Fertility League, with headquarters in Chicago, Secretary of State Bryan has again gone on record as a firm believer in the importance of the country's farming industry. His letter was one of regret at his inability to attend the league's banquet, and in it he said:

"It is not necessary for me to say, I trust, that I am in full sympathy and accord with what the League is endeavoring to do, namely, to secure such legislation as will result in carrying to the farmer on the farm the latest and best method of agricultural pocedure. I can conceive of no movement that would result in greater benefit to a larger number of people than the redirection of our agriculture along scientific lines. Agriculture is our first and most important industry and anything that will promote the welfare of the farmer benefits every individual in the land. The tendency has been to overbuild the cities while the country has been, to some extent, neglected; it seems to me, therefore, the movement to give the country better agriculture and better educational advantages is something that should appeal to every good citizen. I wish your League every success in its undertaking."

It is better to have a strong hog, capable of resisting disease than it is to have a hog that merely answers to the requirements of the scorecard. In other words it is time to begin to grow hogs to resist disease, instead of breeding simply for the purpose of turning corn into fat. When this plan of breeding is adopted, half the problem of hog disease will have been solved.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a yearling heifer that has had a dry cough for several months and does not improve any. Will some reader tell me what to do for her?—G., Niobe, N. Y.

Kill the Weeds.

An observing person cannot pass anywhere through the country at this time of the year without noticing vigorous, fully-matured weeds along the roadside, in the fence corners, in the barnyards, in the orchards and in the school yards. The farmer who forgets to destroy the weeds this summer, or whose work of caring for his crops was so pressing as to make it impossible to destroy them while green, should remember that it is not too late to cut their careers short.

Some of the weeds, perhaps, may have matured seeds by this time, while others are not yet that far along, and if it were impossible to destroy all at the proper time one should by all means destroy as many as possible before it is too late. All weeds that have matured seeds which have not yet been scattered should be raked into a pile and burned as soon as they are dry enough. Thus you will be taking full advantage of the situation. Be sure to cut the weeds on the land on your side of the road. Then see if you can't persuade your neighbor to clean up his roadside too. The removal of the weeds along the roadside will do much towards enhancing the appearance of the farm.

We cannot all have those perfect roads running by our homes that we read about, but we can greatly improve the ones that do pass our homes by dragging the roads at but a slight outlay of time. We can cut down the grass and weeds, mow out from under the road fence and thus not only improve the road but the appearance of our farms. Good farm buildings cost money and they are not within the reach of every farmer, but well kept roadsides can be had by all. If they are allowed to grow to weeds it is usually the farmer's fault, as it costs only a little labor to mow them at odd times, when it is too wet to work on the farm. If a mowing machine is run over the roadsides in June and again in September they will not only look better, but they will not catch and hold the snow next winter as will be the case when the weeds and grass are left unmowed.

It is not the cost, as a rule, that prevents farmers from looking after this matter, but the getting at it. If it is delayed until too late in the fall, the weeds will get woody and tough and then it will be next to impossible to mow them. About the last of August or the first of September is the best time to mow the last crop of weeds, as it is sufficiently early for the weeds to cut easily and late enough so that they will not make much growth after being cut. A half day spent by one man with a mowing machine and another with a scythe will clean up the roadsides in good shape.

Sugar Curing Pork.

The following is an excellent formula: When the meat is thoroughly cooled, all the animal heat out of it, rub each piece well with salt and allow to drain over night. Pack the meat in a clean barrel or large jar, placing hams and shoulders in the bottom and using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat, eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in four gallons of water and cover the meat with the brine. Unless the weather is quite cold it is safest to boil and skim the brine before using. In that case it should be thoroughly cooled before it is used. For winter curing it is not necessary to boil the brine. Unless one has the advantage of a cold storage plant, it is impracticable and unwise to attemp to cure meats in hot weather. In cold weather we believe the above formula will give you good satisfaction. After leaving the meat in the brine until properly salted clear through, which will usually be accomplished in six weeks or less, according to the size of the hams, it can be hung in the smokehouse and smoked to a nice brown color.

Facts About Manure.

The liquid excrement from farm animals contains nearly half the nitrogen and potassium voided by them and should be carefully preserved.

When steers are fed on cement floors the value of the manure produced is more than $4 per year greater for each animal than when fed on earth floors.

"Fire fanging" of manure may be prevented by excluding air from the interior of the pile.

The least amount of nitrogen will be lost from stored manure if animals are kept on it or it is kept in a moist, well packed condition.

If the animals are removed from box stalls for a considerable time the loss of nitrogen from the manure will be much greater than it will be if the animals are kept in the stall.

Open barnyard manure is about one-half as valuable as stall manure.

Stall manure appears to be more effective in rendering phosphorus available from floats and other materials carrying phosphorus in slightly available form, than yard manure.

The addition of phosphatic materials to manure greatly increases its fertilizing value and pays a handsome return for the trouble. For this purpose phosphatic materials will prove more valuable on most Ohio soils than gypsum or kainit.

Manure used in connection with continuous cropping will not maintain the maximum yield but when used in connection with crop rotation it increases the yield of all crops grown in that rotation.

Manure used in conjunction with a complete fertilizer high in phosphorus will give better returns than when either is used alone.

THE ORCHARD

Mulch for Orchards.

One of the most valuable features of the experiment station display at the recent Ohio state fair was the demonstration relative to the production of mulches for orchard use. The Ohio experiment station has found that it is highly advisable for orchardists to mulch the ground under the trees instead of trying to keep it cultivated. This is especially true in the hilly land of southern Ohio where the soil washes badly. The problem of getting materials for mulching immediately presents itself, however, as in those sections small grains are not produced heavily. Consequently the representatives of the station have been trying out several methods of producing the mulch on the ground of the orchards.

The results of this experiment were shown on cards at the fair, but on account of the fact that there were so many other attractions it is not probable that visitors remembered the statements that were presented.

On one plot which was not fertilized the growth of grass and weeds in 1912 456 pounds, while in 1913 it was 687.6 pounds. The weight of mulch per tree in 1912 was 11.4 pounds, while in 1913 it was 17.9 pounds. The sae land was fertilized with 350 pounds acid phosphate per acre in 1913 and produced 2,720.6 pounds fo mulch or 38.8 pounds per tree. The character of the growth was also greatly changed. Whereas the growth on the unfertilized plot was largely poverty grass and wild daisies, the growth on the fertilized plot was largely of red clover.

Another plot which was fertilized with nitrate of soda, 400, acid phosphate, 400; muriate of potash, 200 pounds per acre, gave a growth of 1,608 pounds of dry matter in 1912 and 2,872 pounds in 1913. The average weight of mulch per tree in 1912 was 40.2 while in 1913 it was 71.8 pounds.

A plot which gave a growth of 664 pounds in 1912 was fertilized with tankage, 400; ground bone, 400; sulfate of potash, 200 pounds, in 1913 and gave a yield of 1,392 pounds of dry matter. The average weight per tree in 1912 was 16.6 pounds, while in 1913 it was 34.6 pounds.

The plot which received nitrate of soda, 350; acid phosphate, 350, and muriate of potash, 175 pounds, produced 3,458 pounds of dry matter or an average weight per tree of 49.4 pounds; whereas the same plot, unfertilized, produced 842 pounds per acre, or 12.2 pounds per tree.

A test of fertilizers on apple trees was shown graphically. In the year 1911-12 an acre of 40 trees, unfertilized, produced 44 barrels of fruit and the trees made but a scant growth. The foliage was small and pale. A similar plot, fertilized, produced just 100 barrels the same season—a gain of 56 barrels for the fertilizer. The cost of the fertilizer per acre was $10. Thus the cost of the increased yield per barrel was 17.8 cents.

THE DAIRY

Time of Freshening.

The records of test associations show that cows which freshen during the months of September, October and November are more profitable than cows that freshen during the months of March, April and May. The reason is not hard to find. Cows that freshen in the fall come into their heaviest milk flow at just the right time to take advantage of green corn fodder, second growth clover fields, fall blue grass and cornstalk fields. The weather is ideal and the milk flow holds out well. When green feed and forage get scarce the silo is ready for use, and the regular flow of milk is continued through the winter and spring. Then just about the time the cow feels like taking a vacation the green grass comes again, and she is induced to continue giving milk through spring and early summer, finally going dry and staying dry during the heat of summer.

When cows freshen in the spring it is difficult to keep up a normal flow of milk during the hot, dry fly period of summer. They will almost invariably give considerably less milk during the latter half of July and August. Once a cow loses her normal flow of milk, it is difficult to get her back again. Hence, the cow that freshens in the spring is quite likely to go on to fall feed with a light flow of milk and a corresponding decrease in the yearly milk production.

Supplement to Pasture.

Green crops fed as a supplement to a pasture may be fed in the pasture or barn lot, but as a rule are fed most economically in the barn. The cows remain inside long enough at milking time to eat their portions.

As a rule, the most economical method of supplying feed to help out the short pastures of midsummer and fall is to feed corn silage. Silage will keep in good condition for summer feeding with no loss except on the surface. If it is not wanted during the summer it may be covered with new silage and kept until wanted. Corn furnishes a larger yield of dry matter per acre than any crop that can ordinarily be grown for summer feeding, and has the further advantage of being on hand when wanted.

It is handled more economically, also, than soiling crops, since it is cut all at once, and not every day, as is necessary with soiling crops.

It should be remembered that it is only possible to feed a bunch of cows economically when they are fed as nidividuals and not as a herd. A too common practice, even in otherwise well conducted herds, is for all animals to be fed the same amounts, regardless of the time they have been in milk or the quantity of milk the individual cows are producing. Such feeding always lacks economy, as the high-producing cow does not get enough, and while she may milk very well for a time, she soon comes down to a lower level, while the lighter producing cow usually gets too much feed and accumulates fat.—R. G. Featherstone.

Dairy Notes.

The thing of prime importance in the dairy work is cleanliness in all things. We do not know of any work that requires the attention to sanitation that dairy work does. And yet we see many dairies that are filthy and dirty, offering all manner of chances for bacteria and harmful germ life to be present, and where germ life of the wrong sort is present you can look for trouble in the dairy. Keep things clean and save yourselves lots of work and trouble.

Farmers or dairymen no longer have an excuse to offer for not disposing of the drone in the herd. The Babcock tester has removed all possibility for lame excuses being offered. Get a tester and save yourself money.

Don't keep changing places where you sell your cream. If you are selling to one creamery that treats you all right and you are getting along satisfactorily do not change around hoping to strike a sucker that will pay you a few more dollars in the course of a year. The chances are that you will be the sucker and get cheated out of considerable cream and money. We know of one farmer that had the habit of changing places, but after being beaten out of practically a whole year's profits he has concluded that the best plan is to stay by a good, reliable house.

Neatness and cleanliness go hand in hand with a good dairy. If you see a dairy with poorly painted and ventilated buildings and a poor herd you are invariably disgusted with things. Dairy spells neatness and cleanliness!

LIVE STOCK

Prevention vs. Cure.

There is always a clamor for a panacea for a multitude of ailments. It makes little difference whether the patient is a man or a lower animal. Tell a farmer how to improve the condition of a sick animal, and he will be very grateful to you and remember you, but try to tell him how to prevent sickness in a herd of 100 head of animals or more, and he will scoff at you and promptly forget your instructions.

With mankind the idea of making every man his own physician has long since been dropped. But since veterinary knowledge and education lags, there still exists a demand for the instruction of the farmer along the lines of veterinary medicine.

Through the practice of veterinary medicine it has been found that if the farmer had taken a few precautions he might have avoided many of his serious losses.

A few suggestions of some of the common errors into which farmers fall should be in order.

Corn, chop and ground barley should only be fed in very small quantities to horses. If a horse is accustomed to hard work he should not be given a day's complete rest, especially upon full feed.

Stop to pull a nail from a board rather than turn it over.

Remember that a colt between the ages of 2½ and 3 years gets 12 new teeth. See that the old ones are properly shed. Have a veterinarian examine your horse's mouth once a year.

Hog Diseases.

Ninety per cent of the losses from disease among hogs are due to cholera, but other diseases are often mistaken for it. This sometimes leads owners to blame serum because they have used it without benefit.

Garbage poisoning is one trouble sometimes mistaken for cholera. It results from feeding hotel and restaurant table refuse containing large quantities of soap. The soap causes severe inflammation and it or other irritating substitutes produce symptoms much like those of cholera.

Worms cause troubles mistaken for cholera by multiplying in the lungs, causing irritation, stopping the air passages and giveing rise to a cough and pneumonia. The animal becomes unthrifty and loses flesh but does not die quickly or show the other characteristic symptoms of true cholera.

Worms in the intestines cause diarrhea, dullness, and lack of thrift but their presence can usually be detected in the droppings. Cholera is not present if the animal does not show the other symptoms, including fever, redness of the skin, and sudden death. When worms are present the appetite remains good. Loss of appetite is usually an early symptom of cholera.

Tuberculosis rarely runs a rapid course in hogs and should not be mistaken for cholera. It occurs most frequently among hogs fed on slaughter house refuse, creamery or other skim milk containing tubercle bacilli, or those following cattle.

If in doubt as to the presence of cholera have a competent veterinarian examine one or more of the dead hogs, but do not expect serum to protect against any of these other diseases. Hogs entirely immune to cholera may die from one of these other troubles.

POULTRY

Trapnesting the Flock.

The fall of the year is a good time to think about winter eggs, especially when you have found last year's record not to be as good as it should have been.

Winter eggs are not a matter of luck or chance, but of right food, right care and the right hen. A hen that has been given the right sort of care, so that her system has not been broken down by haphazard methods or foolish "egg foods" in the rations, can be made to lay, no matter what her previous egg records may have been.

We have known of cases where hens have been taken in hand, given the right elements in their rations for eggs, and they have actually astonished the owners by their egg laying ability. This is not a matter of chance—it is a matter of common sense, and the application of it.

But there are some hens that will never lay enough eggs to pay their board bill. There may be several reasons for their inability to produce eggs, but in the majority of cases it has been the fault of the person that produced them if they fail to turn out to be good layers. We do not make this statement unsupported by facts. Originally, all troubles with hens are caused by poor management on the part of the owner.

The trap nest is one of the best appliances ever given the poultry world. By its use you can know to a certainty just what hens are laying and paying their feed bills. We realize that it is impossible for the average farmer to install enough trap nests for the use of the entire flock, as commercial poultrymen do, but we can see no reason why a dozen or so could not be kept for the use of a selected pen of breeders. Trap nests have one objection: they require more attention than the average farmer is willing to give them. Yet figures at hand prove that time spent with trap nests is time spent to a profitable advantage.

Most trap nests are crude affairs and take up too much room to give satisfaction. We have had the best success by using orange boxes, one of which is fitted with a patented trapdoor. This door is made of galvanized iron and costs only 25 cents. The usual $2 or $3 nest is too expensive for even the fancier to use.

The farmer can go over his flock in the winter months when other work is not too heavy and select 25 or 30 of the best hens he has in the flock. He should allow his judgment to be governed, not so much by looks as by the general conformity of the hen to the well-known rules laid down for the shape and outline of a good layer.

These hens can then be placed in a separate pen and trapnested. In this way you will be able to get a pretty good line on the work of the flock, at the same time economizing on the expenditures and adding to the profits.

Green Food.

Green food for poultry, in the form of roots, cabbages, and so forth, may be easily preserved by burying it in pits covered with straw and earth. First choose a well drained spot and cover the surface of the ground with a layer of straw, then pile on the roots, cabbages, or other green stuff, in a ridge with as steep sides as they will form without slipping from the pile. Then cover this ridge with a layer of straw about six inches thick, and finally put a layer of three or four inches of earth over the entire heap. Dig a trench round the pile to drain away heavy rains. The ridge should be made long and narrow so that it may be kept covered as the roots are removed to be used in winter.

Poultry and eggs are commanding a fair price and the poultry raiser who is in the commercial end has no complaint to make. The fancy trade has been a little dull, but with the fall fairs at hand a demand for stock should soon result.

With the many additional poultry exhibits this year and next, many of the young judges will have a chance to gain experience. The old-line judges have already booked for coming shows, poultry associations realizing to obtain the experienced judges they must be engaged early.

Utility first in any breed is what should be the aim of every poultry breeder, especially those who expect to make a living from poultry, and the wise breeders are making every effort to reach the mark of having both a good-looking fowl that also has a utility record.

DIDN'T KNOW

That Coffee Was Causing Her Trouble.

So common is the use of coffee as a beverage, many do not know that it is the cause of many obscure ails which are often attributed to other things.

The easiest way to find out for oneself is to quit the coffee for a while, at least, and note results. A Virginia lady found out in this way, and also learned of a new beverage that is wholesome as well as pleasant to drink. She writes:

"I am 40 years old and all my life, up to a year and a half ago, I had been a coffee drinker.

"Dyspepsia, severe headaches and heart weakness made me feel sometimes as though I was about to die. After drinking a cup or two of hot coffee, my heart would go like a clock without a pendulum. At other times it would almost stop and I was so nervous I did not like to be alone.

"If I took a walk for exercise, as soon as I was out of sight of the house I'd feel as if I was sinking and this would frighten me terribly. My limbs would utterly refuse to support me, and the pity of it all was, I did not know that coffee was causing the trouble.

"Reading in the papers that many persons were relieved of such ailments by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, I got my husband to bring home a package. We made it according to directions and I liked the first cup. Its rich, snappy flavor was delicious.

"I have been using Postum about eighteen months and to my great joy, digestion is good, my nerves and heart are all right, in fact, I am a well woman once more, thanks to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

Do You Work From 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Day after day for someone else? Here is a chance to get into business for yourself. Opportunities are many and great in the west. If you want to go into business there are hundreds of openings awaiting you. I can give you complete information. Name your line. If you want farm land, there are thousands of acres of irrigated and non-irrigated lands suitable for all kinds of farming. Good country, excellent climate. Write me today.

R. A. SMITH
Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Room 1377, Union Pacific Building.
OMAHA, NEB.

Wanted—Successful Farmers

In the San Joaquin Valley, California. This great valley in the heart of California yet has room for over half a million men who will farm its fertile acres in the way they should be farmed. There is no room for the failure, no place for the man who can not succeed where he is. But there is a wonderful opportunity for the man who [..] the success [..]

Here is a climate that will grow all products of the temperate zone, and many of those of the tropical. You have no long cold winters. Every day can be profitably spent in out-of-door work. Here is a soil which under irrigation is of surpassing richness. Here is ample water and all conditions of pleasant living in a well-settled land.

We will tell you of the opportunities in general. We will search out for you just the kind of a location you are seeking. It might take you weeks or months and many miles of travel to find the spot that our knowledge of local conditions will direct you to at once.

After you have found the spot we will send to you a man who knows this country thoroughly, and if you wish he will tell you the methods and crop rotations which are most successful here.

All this service is free. It is part of the effort the Santa Fe is making to let people know of the advantages along its lines. The railroad has no land to sell and no interest to serve but your ultimate success here.

What the San Joaquin Valley is, and what others are doing here, is told in our two books which are free and yours for the asking. Then if you are interested enough to ask further questions, you will find me eager to answer.

C. L. Seagraves, Genl. Colonization Agt.,
A. T. & S. F. Ry., 2225 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Wood Shingles? No! No!! No!!!

STOP the Awful Waste of wood shingles—the cause of disastrous fires, leaky roofs and endless expense and trouble. Use beautiful, indestructible Edwards "STEEL" Shingles. Costless, last longer than wood—better in every way. Over 100,000 [..] now use Edwards "STEEL" Shingles—the shingles that never rot, rust or burn. Ten times easier to put on. Each one dipped in molten zinc after it is cut. No raw or exposed edges. Patented Edwards Interlocking Device permits contraction and expansion—makes joints water-tight FOREVER! $10,000 guarantee against lightning loss FREE.

START Saving Money By Using Edwards STEEL Shingles

Fire-Proof! Rust-Proof! Leak-Proof!

We sell direct from factory and pay freight. SHINGLE BOOK FREE. Write for book and Prepaid Factory Prices. See for yourself how much less Steel costs than wood—then get busy! If you give dimensions of your roof, we will quote prices on entire job. Send postal right off—Catalog No. 1075 and special prices will come by return mail.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1025-1075 Lock St. Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World

(127)

CHURN FREE To Introduce the CHALLENGE CHURN
First person in each township. Guaranteed to make first class butter from milk or cream in 2 to 7 min. [..] capacity. Write today sure. Get one Free. Agents Wanted.
MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, CANTON, OHIO

Buy Direct For Factory Prices

and get better engines. We sell to users direct for less than dealers pay for low-grade engines. No one can sell better engines than the

WITTE Engines

Gasoline, Gas, Kerosene. 54 styles and sizes, 1½ to 40 H-P. Standard for 27 years. Thousands in use everywhere, winning highest praise. Easy to Start, Without Cranking, and continuous running, (24 hours a day if needed), is a sure thing, summer or winter, of every WITTE.

60 Days Free Trial. 5-Year Guaranty.

New Book FREE—(most understandable yet printed) with latest reduced prices by return mail.

ED. H. WITTE,
Witte Iron Works Co.,
2613 Oakland Ave.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

TRAPPERS!

Get More Money For Your Furs

Don't ship anyone furs till you get Our Free Bulletin quoting cash prices we actually pay for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Opossum and other furs. We charge no commissions. Write today for Free Bulletin, it will pay you big.

NATIONAL FUR AND WOOL CO.,
Dept. 271 St. Louis, Mo.

WONDERFUL GALVANIZED Steel Roofing OFFER

Fire, Water and Lightning Resistant. Practically Indestructible.

Special Summer Offer

Never before in the history of the roofing business has such a wonderful offer been made. It is good only for 90 days, and we advise that you take immediate advantage of this offer. Our stock consists of only about 10,000 squares of this corrugated iron roofing and siding, which will be sold at this wonderfully low price. This roofing which we are offering at $1.25 per square is brand new and first class in every particular. It is light weight, comes in sheets 22 x 24 ins. x 1¼ in. corrugation. This price of $1.25 per square is for our grade FA-700, black corrugated roofing, and this price is f. o. b. cars Chicago, not freight prepaid. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing and siding.

$1.25 Per 100 Sq. Ft. Buys Best STEEL ROOFING

Write us for **Freight Prepaid Prices** on Galvanized Roofing and Siding. This is your opportunity to supply your roofing needs at a tremendous saving. Don't fail to take advantage of it. We can furnish you any kind of metal roofing you want.

New, Heavy Galvanized Roofing 2¾c Square Foot

We are quoting the lowest prices in the history of the roofing business. We can furnish you new heavy galvanized roofing and siding, at 2¾c per square ft. Never before and probably never again will you be able to buy it at such a price. A fortunate purchase enabled us to secure a limited amount, which we will dispose of at this price during this 90 day sale only.

We Will Save You Money

On every kind of Roofing, Siding or Ceiling—we can furnish you the material necessary for re-roofing your house, barn, granary, church, residence, garage or poultry house. We can also furnish you the siding, conductor pipe, eaves trough, and everything needed. METAL ROOFINGS ARE BEST and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent; fire and lightning proof; cooler in Summer, warmer in Winter; do not taint rain water; with ordinary care will last a life-time.

The Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Prominently known to the public for 20 years as the great "Price Wreckers" and now owned by the Harris Bros. Co., have decided that their best interests require that the name of the principal owners of the company be more prominently brought to the public's notice. There is no change in our business, except that the 4 Harris Bros. will, in the future, advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of *The Chicago House Wrecking Company*, under the name of the Harris Bros. Co.

Write Today For Free Samples and Freight Prepaid Prices

Tell us kind of building, length of rafters, and your ideas as to style of roofing, siding or ceiling you prefer. We will give you the benefit of our 20 years experience. The unequalled buying power, made possible by our perfect organization and our $10,000,000 capital stock, make it possible for us to pick up these snaps and pass them along to you. Be sure to ask for our special low freight prepaid prices. Your money back if any goods fail to meet our representation. Our binding guarantee is your protection.

Harris Bros. Co. 35th & Iron Sts. Dept. FA-93 Chicago

RASH ON ARMS ITCHED AND BURNED

Especially at Night. At Times Got No Sleep At All. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

400 South Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"I was attacked with a breaking out on the inside of my arms. It was a small rash or pimples and it itched and burned, especially at night, so that before I knew it I had made myself sore. I had to wear the finest kind of cotton underwear, no woolen at all, because the least thing irritated it and made it much worse. The rash itched and smarted until at times I got no sleep at all.

"I had this trouble and took treatments for about one year, but they only gave me relief while taking them. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I got relief right away. I made a good strong lather of Cuticura Soap and washed myself every night and morning, drying myself with a good soft towel, and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In three months I was a well man again." (Signed) H. W. Foley, Nov. 5, 1912.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevent dry, thin and falling hair, allay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, afford a most effective and economical treatment. A single set is often sufficient. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

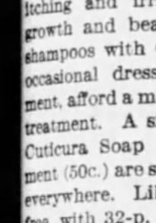
☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

ONE IN 400 WORKS IN P. O.

Postoffice Department Employs Quarter Million.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Approximately one in every 400 inhabitants of the United States is employed by the postal service. Tabulations by the postoffice department show that on June 30, last, there were 58,021 postmasters, 115,415 assistant postmasters and postoffice clerks, 1,454 watchmen, messengers and laborers, and 30,920 city letter carriers.

Other employes — railway mail clerks, rural carriers and department employes—make the total number about a quarter of a million. This makes the postoffice department the largest business department of the government.



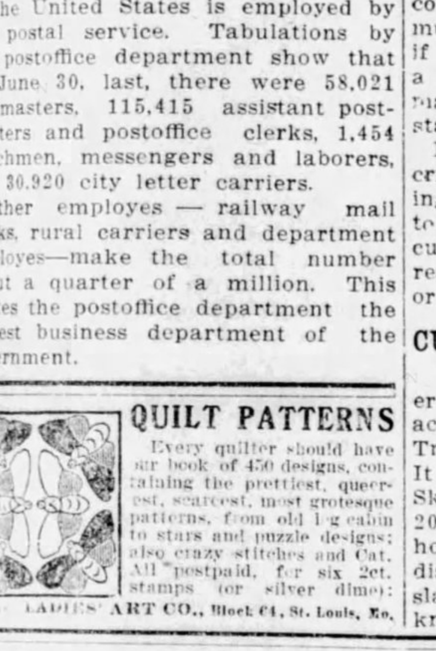
QUILT PATTERNS

Every quilter should have our book of 450 designs, containing the prettiest, queerest, scarcest, most grotesque patterns, from old log cabin to stars and puzzle designs; also crazy stitches and Cat. All "postpaid, for six 2ct. stamps (or silver dime): LADIES' ART CO., Block 64, St. Louis, Mo.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

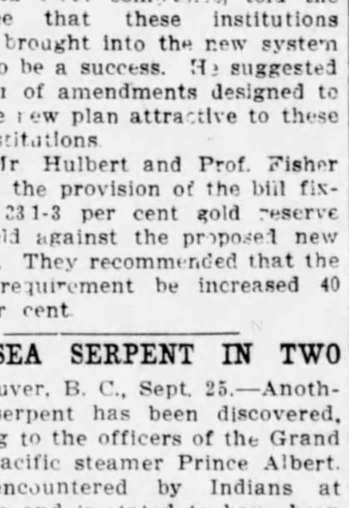
The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.



6214—Ladies' Dress.

Serge, linen or cheviot can be used to make this dress with the trimming of contrasting material. The skirt is cut in five gores and can be made with either the high or regulation waistline. The pattern 6214 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires [illegible] yds. of 36 inch material with 1¼ yds. of 27-in. material and 3 yds. of beading.



6108—Ladies' Five Gore Skirt.

So great is the vogue of the separate skirt this season that the plainer models are much in demand. This model illustrated shows a five-gore skirt with two full length pleats at one side of the front and also of the back. High or regulation waist line may be used and all plain materials are appropriate. The skirt pattern, 6108, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 44 inch material.

6047—Children's Dress.

This pretty little dress can be made with or without the bertha. The long waist is gathered to the skirt. Muslin or linen can be used to make this dress. The pattern 6047 is cut in sizes 3, 5 and 7 years. Medium size requires as on figure, 2¼ yds. of 36 in. material, ⅝ yd. of 22 in. allover for the collar, 5½ yds. of 4 in. wide edging and 3⅛ yds. of insertion, 1¾ yds. of ribbon.

6378—Ladies' Coat.

This garment can be made either 39 or 52 in. long. The fronts are plain and so, also, is the back. The sleeves are of raglan cut, extending to the shoulder, and the neck is finished with regulation notched collar and revers. The pattern 6378 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires for long coat 4 yards of 54 inch material; for short coat 3½ yards same width.

6417—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

A plain, serviceable design for a useful waist. The collar is removable and a band finish may be used instead. Such materials as soft French or Scotch flannel, messaline, satin, crepe de chine and wash fabrics may be employed for a waist in this style. The waist pattern 6417 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅜ yds of 27 inch material.

6357—Misses' Coat Suit.

This is a utility suit. It was a plain 5-gore skirt with raised or normal waistline and over this a box coat with deep yoke is worn. At the neck is a roll collar and small revers. The pattern 6357 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4⅜ yds. of 44 in. material.

"EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER"

Any woman who doesn't know how to make a petticoat can learn easily by obtaining a copy of "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker." Heretofore this valuable publication was issued semi-annually. Hereafter it will appear quarterly, during the four best pattern seasons of the year, thus giving Blade readers a catalogue that is always up to date.

The regular published price of this book is 25 cents, but every woman who orders a Blade pattern can get it for 2 cents, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered, or for 5 cents if ordertd without a pattern. This is an opportunity that should not be overlooked. A TWO-CENT STAMP, enclosed when ordering a pattern, will get the book.

CURRENCY BILL O.K.'D BY BANKER

Yale University Expert Also Endorses Measure of Administration.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Edward D. Hulbert, of Chicago, practical banker, and Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale university, expert on the theory of currency, yesterday endorsed the principles of the administration currency bill before the senate committee. Both, however, proposed a number of amendments, designed to alter the proposed methods for carrying out the purposes of the measure.

The desire of the committee to examine Mr. Hulbert further brought out the fact that hearings on the bill will be continued indefinitely. Mr. Hulbert said he was willing to return to Washington later and asked how long the hearings would continue.

"The chairman of the committee can't say," answered Senator Owen.

Hitchcock to Oppose.

"Oh, about two months," suggested Senator Hitchcock, who has indicated that he will oppose the bill.

Senator Owen, throughout the day, endeavored to hurry along the members of the committee, but met with little success. Senator Bristow protested that the committee should have all the time necessary to examine witnesses. Later a regular schedule was fixed for two sessions daily in the future.

Senator Reed denied before the committee a statement accredited to him that the currency bill would not pass at the present session of congress. He said, too, that he resented any inference to himself as a "Democratic insurgent," because of his position regarding the measure

As to State Banks.

Mr. Hulbert, who discussed the bill from the view point of state banks and trust companies, told the committee that these institutions must be brought into the new system if it is to be a success. He suggested a number of amendments designed to make the new plan attractive to these state institutions.

Both Mr Hulbert and Prof. Fisher criticised the provision of the bill fixing the 33 1-3 per cent gold reserve to be held against the proposed new currency. They recommended that the reserve requirement be increased 40 or 50 per cent.

CUTS SEA SERPENT IN TWO

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 25.—Another sea serpent has been discovered, according to the officers of the Grand Trunk Pacific steamer Prince Albert. It was encountered by Indians at Skidegate and is stated to have been 20 feet in length. The monster got hold of one of their canoes and was dispatched by one of the chiefs who slashed it in two with a large hunting knife.

Clothing Merchant Is Ambassador to Norway

A. G. SCHMEDEMAN

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Wilson has appointed Albert G. Schmedeman of Madison, Wis., ambassador to Norway. Mr. Schmedeman has been prominent in Democratic circles in Wisconsin for many years. He has served in various city offices and on several commissions. He has been a clothing merchant for nearly 30 years.

Ambassador Schmedeman has appointed Richard Reinholdt, editor of the University of Wisconsin Daily News, to serve as his secretary.

Not Lost 80 Pounds, Only 60, Says Taft

Washington, Sept. 25.—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, today, in the capacity of a private citizen, urged Secretary McAdoo to give New Haven, Conn., the former President's adopted home, a marble postoffice. Whether a former Republican President has sufficient influence with a Democratic administration to have the structure built of marble instead of granite was to be decided.

When complimented upon the fact that he appeared in splendid health, the former President laughed and said:

"The report that I have lost 80 pounds is a malicious lie. It is only 60."

Regarding Rep. Borland's resolution to supplant Mr. Taft and other Republicans on the Lincoln Memorial Commission with Democrats, the former President remarked:

"I suppose I might stand the loss. It wasn't much when they took the presidency away, but I tell you if they do likewise with this job, it will hurt."

Later Mr. Taft called on President Wilson.

SALES TO CHINA FALL LOW

Agent Sent to See Where Trouble Lies.

Washington, Sept. 25.—W. A. Graham Clark, commercial agent, has been sent by Secretary Redfield to China to investigate the reason for the decline in the sale of American cotton goods in that country.

Whereas $28,000,000 worth of cotton goods from this country were sold in China in 1905, in the fiscal year of 1912 only $7,400,000 worth were sold and in the year just closed less than $6,000,000 worth.

Only 89c

We Pay Postage

Yes, only 89c for this charming new Fall Style Waist--a swagger model entirely new in design for about half the price you would expect to pay. Hundreds of other phenomenal offers in our great Challenge Sale—now on. We defy anybody to match our bargains. Write for our catalogs now.

Reg. $1.50 Value This Fall Waist is one of the very latest New York style creations for this season. Made of fine French Voile. Beautifully embroidered front. Daisy design, as illustrated. Has two rows of heavy insertion down front. Voile covered buttons. Several rows on each cuff, as shown, with two wide tucks entirely down front. Very latest style metric collar and cuffs. The back has several rows of neat tucks. This waist cannot be duplicated for less than $1.50. Sizes 34 to 44 inch bust measure. Color, white only. Order by No. 2213AB. Our Challenge Price, only.. 89c

FREE New Fall Style Book Special Sale Bulletin

We offer 10,000 bargains--Everything for the home and family at amazing direct prices. Get your name on our mailing list Send today sure.

W. & H. Walker, 7107 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

This Razor FREE SEND NO MONEY

We will give one $2.00 Razor free of charge to the first customer in each locality. Send 5c postage and we will send Razor for a 15 days trial. If you wish to keep it send us $1.80 for our High-Grade Strop, Hone and Brush and the Razor is yours. Address GENEVA SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 160 CHICAGO

Why Women Have Nerves

The "blues"—anxiety—sleeplessness—and warnings of pain and distress are sent by the nerves like flying messengers throughout body and limbs. Such feelings may or may not be accompanied by backache or headache or bearing down. The local disorders and inflammation, if there is any, should be treated with Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets. Then the nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

when taken systematically and for any period of time. It is not a "cure-all," but has given uniform satisfaction for over forty years, being designed for *the single* purpose of curing woman's peculiar ailments.

Sold in liquid form or tablets by druggists—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets. Ad. Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Every woman ought to possess The Peoples' Common Sense Medical Adviser by R.V. Pierce, M.D. 1008 pages. It answers questions of sex—Teaches mothers how to care for their children and themselves. It's the emergency doctor in your own home. Send 31 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce as above.

BREAD FORMULA FOR NEWLYWEDS

Government Has Expert at Work Experimenting on Perfect Loaf.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Aided by the most up-to-date appliances at the command of the department of agriculture, Miss Hannah Wessling, an expert in bread making, is at work upon a formula which will enable every housewife in the United States to turn out an absolutely perfect loaf of bread. She is conducting also a series of experiments designed to discover a cheap and adequate substitute for wheat flour.

Surrounded by electric ovens, graduated glass beakers, and innumerable flour samples, Miss Wessling works with mechanical precision to determine the proportions of proteids and gluten contained in the flour, and the exact relation borne by the results of her experiments to the completed loaf. Her kitchen is a laboratory, equipped to the last detail with all the paraphernalia of a chemist. Her formula when completed will be printed as a government bulletin.

Proper Temperature Necessary.

"Temperature is the keynote to success in bread making," Miss Wessling declares. "Yeast works best at about 86 degrees. If the temperature is too high, the bread becomes sour; if too low, the bread won't rise.

"I wish it could be impressed upon the housewife that a little more attention to the temperature of the oven, and a little more accuracy of measurement is absolutely necessary to success. It may be all right for an experienced cook to determine the heat of the oven by holding her hand in it, but a thermometer is more reliable. And if there is a failure one knows where to place the blame for it.

"The persons who write cook books should also state at what temperature the ingredients should be baked. It would save many tears on the part of Mrs. Newlywed if the recipe writers didn't take so much for granted.

How Bread Should Rise.

"For laboratory purposes we allow the bread to rise to three times the original volume, but double the size usually is the more practical for the household. We use both methods of baking, the 'straight dough' or 'off-hand' method and the sponge method, usually the former, in order to save time.

"During the process of mixing one should see there are no drafts and should never use cold dishes. This does not mean that dishes should be hot, however. Having the materials too hot is as bad as having them too cold. The atmosphere should be moist, in order to keep a crust from forming on the dough, which should always be covered."

Miss Wessling always uses glass covers for her crocks and beakers, which permit examination of the dough without exposing it to uncertain air currents.

BIG INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK

Amount Grazing on National Ranges 4 Per Cent More.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The amount of live stock grazed on national forest ranges is more than four per cent greater this year than last, nearly 10,000,000 domestic animals having been occupied during the summer in converting one of the by-products of the forest into meat, hides and wool, according to forest service reports.

During the last year the government received more than $1,000,000 from grazing fees, of which $350,000 went to schools and roads in the states where the forests are located. About 150,000,000 pounds of beef and more than twice this amount of mutton comes annually, it is estimated, from stock grazed on the forests.

MUST KEEP OUT OF TREASURY

No More Shall Ty Cobb or Other Visitors Roam About.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The freedom of treasury department accorded Ty Cobb, the Detroit center-fielder, on a sight-seeing tour a few days ago resulted in the issuance of an iron-clad order today by Thomas P. Kane, acting comptroller of the currency, forbidding the entrance of any outsider to any of the vaults containing national bank notes.

The treasury, probably more than any other department in Washington is filled with baseball fans and when the Detroit star called he was figuratively handed the keys of the building. He was ushered into the big vault containing national bank notes and, being a director of a Lavonia, Ga., bank, was permitted to write his name along the margin of a sheet of notes. When this episode appeared in the newspapers comptroller Kane was startled because a rule of the treasury had been broken.

SANTA CLAUS MAIL FREE?

Seventeen-Year-Old Girl Makes Request of President.

Washington, Sept. 26.—"Let the Santa Claus of poor children, those of the tenements who are likely to be overlooked because they live so crowded together, be given free use of United States mails."

This was the plea made to President Wilson by Miss Olive May Wilson, of Jenkintown, Pa., who is here to see if some way cannot be found to waive postage on Christmas presents mailed to poor children.

Filled with the enthusiasm of her case, Miss Wilson, a young miss 17 years of age, marched boldly into the presence of the head of the nation and made her plea. She asked his aid in securing legislation which would let her "Santa Claus mail," as she calls it, go free. She was able to show him a letter she had secured from Vice President Marshall in which the latter had said that he hoped congress would make possible free distribution through the mails of Christmas presents to poor children. The President encouraged the young advocate by telling her that he would consider the matter and let her hear from him. She left the White House smiling and happy.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

A SEA-GOING HACK IS BEST

That's What Secretary of Navy Will Probably Get.

Washington, Sept. 25. — Secretary Daniels probably did not know there were so many second hand vehicles in the world when he decided recently to advertise for a brougham which had seen its best days, his idea being to help in a small way the theory of government economy.

F. S. Curtis, the chief clerk of the navy department, is now busy trying to figure out which of the 23 "broughams" would most become the secretary of the navy. Both in design and in price they cover a range as wide as the sea. One of them was offered for the modest sum of $85, while another was said to be worth $800. What seemed to some of the officials of the department the most appropriate conveyance offered was described as a "fine sea-going hack." What could be better, they said, for the head of the "American navee?"

EVERYTHING IS FOUND THERE

Worsted Caps and Fish Hooks in Dead Letter Office.

Washington, Sept. 25.—From worsted aviation caps to fishhooks is the range of articles which the dead letter office is about to auction off, as the result of a year's accumulation of misdirected mail.

The published list reads like a department store catalogue. Golf balls, crab nets and cartridge belts, calabash pipes and graphophones, cigars and cigarettes, pocket flasks and shaving sets, an ear trumpet, hot water bottles and ice bags, all of these various implements, along with all sorts of articles of wearing apparel, will go under the quick hammer of the auctioneer when the sale starts next Wednesday.

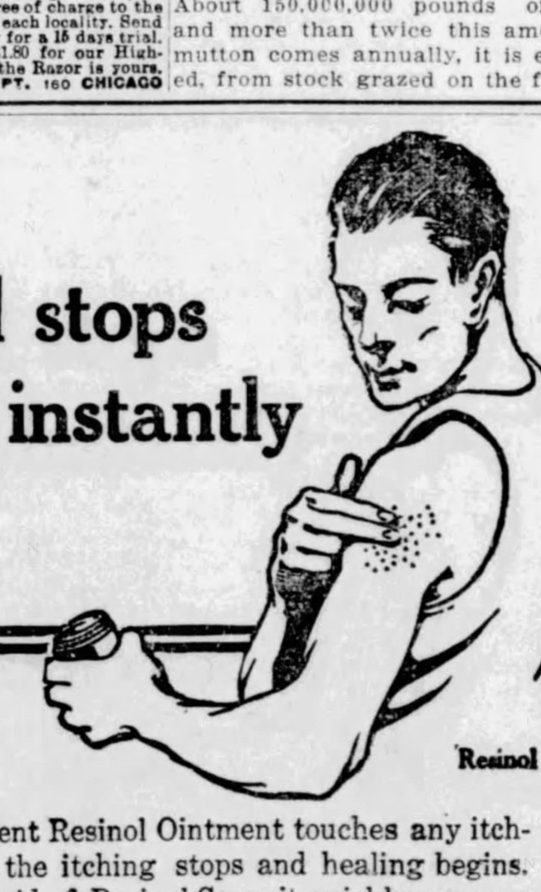
MEN GETTING BETTER WAGES

Increase in Lumber, Millwork and Manufacturing Industries.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Considerable increase in wages, combined with a decrease in working hours, has come to the almost 1,000,000 men employed in the lumber, millwork and furniture manufacturing industries of the country during the last 23 years, as shown by figures prepared by the department of labor.

In lumber manufacturing since 1890 there has been an increase of 29 per cent in wages, while working hours have been shortened almost four per cent; in mill work the wage gain has been 33.4 per cent, the working hour decreased five per cent; and in furniture manufacturing, 34.4 per cent wage increase and 7.3 working hour decrease. The department's information on which its statistics were based covered more than three-fifths of the employes in the various occupations.

The scenery in the southern part of Lower California is said to rival that of the Grand canyon of Colorado, and when lines of communication are established it will probably attract many tourists.



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The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ness of this life to the world beyond. There was the river winding south under the first light of the September moon. There was the east. She edged forward in the red sumac until her feet were on the last bit of cliff, where one stood with infinity beneath, the shadows so real, the wooded valley so much a phantom.

"Now, I'll go," she whispered; "now he'll have to take me!"

And staring eastward, her heart ceasing to throb with the rapture of her flight, a little sigh came to her lips. Listening, she heard a twig snap, a step below on the cliff trail. She crouched Indian-like in the brush, and then, when some one uprose in the path, she flung herself upon him, clasping him, laughing, crying, kissing him.

"Oh, boy!" she cried, "I'm going with you—to east and college—anywhere!" She reached a hand out to the purple gulf beneath the hill—"There! I can't keep on meeting you every night alone, here—and be good. It isn't in me—I can't—I can't!"

She fought to hold him closer, crying her passion, caressing him with little love-words of her vagabond childhood, in French and Spanish; and ever coming back to her kisses and the rapture of his embrace. "You can't leave me—oh, Harlan—you can't ever again!"

CHAPTER IV.

In the Way of Lovers.

Presently they went along the backward path, on one side the stubble and oak groves, silvered by the moon, and on the other the abysmal valley beyond the sumacs on the cliff's edge. His arm was about her and at times she stopped him to look up into his grave face, to brush back the curls from his face and tell her story. She moved him with this trust; all their secret nights together this amazing summer she had been a thing of wild woods' lightness, grace and gaiety, a defying little Cinderella, proud of her beauty, eccentric in her dress and posing. He had not stopped to think where it would all end. His cool blood of the east had never reckoned on such passion as had, summer long, flamed in her; he could not guess that she was thanking God for his strength which held her purely, even while the call of youth to youth was in her eyes. Summer night and young night have no morality, and either lust or virtue is an easy thing, costing nothing of the price the years bring.

"I wondered," she whispered, "if you'd come tonight! After the trial and your father sent Papa John to jail! I hate him! I wanted to hate you! She shivered in the moonlight; then kissed him. "I'll never come again and meet you here—oh, boy, I won't go on loving you!" She stood with closed eyes, the black hair falling straight from its parting down over her ears giving her face the fixity of a penitent. But in her hair she had put, as always, a flower. He drew her to him and kissed the blossom, and she struggled murmuring: "It's not right—you know how weak I am . . . and then, tomorrow—next day—you'll go leave me!"

"Wild bird," he whispered, with his grave smile. "While it's tonight, let's not think of that!" And at her quick surrender in his arms, the curious remorseful rapture that had stung him all this summer of his vacation, meeting her here alone, came to him. By days he thought of it with cool reassertion of his blood and tradition—he really could not love her, he reasoned; yet by night he met her there and, laughing, gave up to it and to her. He tried to tell himself that it was all a summer trysting, that she would forget with the cooling days and he away. But she had seemed stupefied by this miracle of loving him, the completeness of yielding. Her days she went about in a dream, lying blithely for his sake, protecting his name, living only for the hour she could steal to the hills and await him.

"It's monstrous," she cried, "putting him in jail! What did the lawyers say we'd win for? It's bad enough to be crippled, but to lose and be imprisoned. It's just devilish—your father and everything!"

He muttered some patient phrase of his culture and understanding.

"Dear heart, it's rough. But you wouldn't understand. His own negligence was part of the accident—that's how the law holds it. And the law, my dear—the judge interprets that as he finds it."

"What did Lafe Mason say we'd win for?"

He smiled at the outrage in her tone. "It's a way they have. Maybe Mason thought he could win."

"Nobody could win against Tanner in court!"

"Aurelie?" He shook her sternly. If she had damned his paternity it would not have hurt more. "My father is the judge, you must remember."

"And he sent Papa John to jail—for nothing. For swearing? Why, I can swear, too!"

He smiled his patience. "Lindstrom committed the worst of contempt."

"Contempt. Who cares for that? Suppose you had lost—suppose the case meant everything to you? Your family at home, waiting—hungry, Harlan? Really hungry, and you saw you were crippled and cheated and done for. There's times when Knute and I have gone to school with no breakfast, and for lunch we dug wet butternuts from under the leaves. And I'd go to school with a flower in my hair and laugh and nobody'd know! Just proud—I wouldn't even tell you!"

"Aurelie—not hungry?" There was horror in his tone. Not to have enough to eat—to his class and breeding—was disreputable.

She smiled up through her tears. "Mon Dieu, yes—but what of that? Many times we've been hungry!"

He was more shocked than she could guess. Hunger was a luxurious state of mind incident to picnics and athletics. One never really met people hungry from having nothing to eat. And to dig nuts and eat them and then come into town, proud—oh, so very proud—with a flower in one's hair, marching into the recitation room at high school without deigning to speak to any one! He thought back to the time he was a senior, and Aurelie had been—a gipsy child with short dresses and long legs—he wondered what an amazing change had come to her in the four years. He had forgotten her until this lazy summer when, fishing along Sinsinawa, he had come upon her gravely watching his threshing of a pool for bass, and she had mockingly derided him. She met him again hunting, and showed him an otter's den in a wild morass of the bottoms, when none would have believed there was an otter in the state. After that—well, he met her day by day, and then by night—a unique creature, he said at first, laughably untamed. And he amused himself by taming her and ended by loving her. To be French and Catholic, to come "up-river" out of a corner of the South, foreign and unknown—to know the outdoors as the wild alone know it—this was the summer madness that seduced him.

"Hungry. Why the first winter here, when Michigan's house-boat stranded in the Pocket and the old Indian woman who raised me, died of pneumonia, we were always hungry—we trapped any sort of animal to live. And when the Lindstroms came and lived with us, it wasn't much better—sometimes. Then they started me to school—and I couldn't read or write when I was twelve! Ain't I done well, Harlan?"

"Adorably. But—" he sighed.

"I know. You want me to go on and graduate—and be a regular lady! Just to show everybody! Oh, and I will, dear! I promise myself I would—just for you! Everything's just for you!"

He was laughing, again with that curious hurt in his heart. And as he held her, murmuring his fondness, he winced at the remembrance of the days to come. His mother's stateliness, the Van Hart tradition—Harvard, his law career—vague and of the well-ordered future, but he knew that on him was the obligation of his parents' devotion, the singleness of their pride of class and environ. Aurelie—what was all this to her, and what could she be to it?

"And now you'll go East," she went on. "And if I can't go to school I don't know what I shall do. Oh, Harlan, life's so snarly—one can laugh and be proud, but it hurts! And to have Papa John in jail—he's rough with me, but that hurts, too!"

He was still, and at length something like a sigh came. "I wish you could know my father, Aurelie. Why, he'd be the first man to help Lindstrom if he could—and Uncle Michigan, and Knute and Peter and all of you! He's the gentlest, most tender-hearted man I know. But you see John damned the court — that damned everything father stands for and his father before him—and behind that hundreds of years of—of"—he paused, wondering if she could realize what he meant—"well, of our family!"

"We don't want charity," she cried, "we wanted justice!" And then at the hurt in his eyes she went on with quiet passion: "All this summer I'd been so happy! Just waiting here, unknown and alone for you. Oh, it was wonderful to have you come to love me!" She held out her hands triumphantly. "Of all the girls you knew—High street girls—you came up here to me—alone."

"Aurelie," he muttered, "that's one thing I'm sorry for."

She looked up quickly, and he went on slowly. "Mother wouldn't like it."

She tried dimly to grasp this reverence. What it meant of upbringing was beyond her in her meager and unadvised idea of honor. She had a sense of some strength back of him that had made his character, that had made the great land. Vaguely she felt it meant a home, a large house with wide lawns about it, like the Van Harts'; good living, a surrey or motor at the door; and the easy and welcome flitting of fair girls in cool white such as she had seen—a beautiful way of life linking all clean and clever people together everywhere but never extending to a quarryman's shack. It was this blind groping to understand his world that made her humble with him, and so proud without him, to brave the ignorance she knew was hers. The conscience of her lover was quite beyond her. For with him, though youth might be high, and blood hot—and there was adventure in the September nights—yet always he would think back to the obligation of his birth and breeding.

And she? Well, such a little thing it takes to make or defeat one—such a little thing! The sort of girl one meets unknown to all the moonlight. Aurelie was shot through with her old jealousy of this mother, this college in the east, and all the brilliant world that claimed him. "Your mother wouldn't like it? Or me! I hate"—then she bit her lip—"Oh, I'll not spoil it all, Harlan—our last night together! And it's only another year as you say. You'll be free and can work—" She stopped again, suddenly fearing. What would that freedom mean? He had never asked her to marry him. They had lived an idyl of the hills, the moon shimmering over the purple valley, the river winding to the sea all the glory of the summer nights they had felt, but never had they taken thought beyond it.

He went on gently, but troubled by the tenseness of her face: "Only a year. And the east isn't far, dear. Only two days' travel or so!"

The east was an unknown splendor to her. It looked too critically, with the cool measuring of his mother, the same reserve she had seen at times in his own eyes. And she—she was ready to give all, to pour out her life at his feet. She took his arm and put it about her and looked down at the front of her simple little gown. "I don't know what I'll do. I was only going to school because of you, Harlan. I hate it! Only for you . . . and now Papa Lindstrom won't have that. And he's hurt, and his wife's no good—just worn out, and the boys are too little to help. Sometimes I think I ought to work—perhaps clerk at Dickinson's grocery."

He smiled at the idea of Aurelie, the wild hawk, clerking! She would not stand it a day. Then he winced. He thought of Elise, the grocer's daughter, and her amiable patronizing of the town girls who worked there; of his mother giving her orders of a morning from the surrey to some young woman who brought out a scoopful of sugar for inspection and apologized for a delay. Aurelie—she would throw it into the customer's face if she fancied a slight!

She read his thoughts. "You think I couldn't, don't you? Oh, boy, I could—for you! You hold me from being rebellious and ridiculous. I could just do anything for you—run away with you, or go to work—just anything!"

He felt her trembling in his arms. "Sometimes, Aurelie, I think we ought to go down to the house and make a clean breast of it. Tell them everything—that I love you, dear!"

Her voice choked with gratefulness—dimly she could feel what a sacrifice he was making. But now the prospect frightened her. "Oh, no—not yet. Your father—he'd hate me, now!"

"Hate you? Why, Aurelie, he'd help you! Maybe he'd get a place for you at the bank—keeping books or something. But you can't keep books. You're all lightness and temper and lovableness—you'd have to have the outdoors, or you'd not live. But if you did have a place that would pave the way for you"—he hesitated, wondering how to say it and not hurt her absurd pride—"raise you, so that some day people would sort of forget!"

"Forget?"

To Be Continued.

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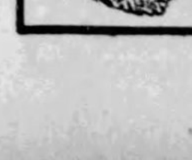

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A man like Mr. Taft can lose 80 pounds without feeling light-headed.

Oysters digest themselves. Your responsibility ends when you swallow them.

The last rose of summer isn't half as inspiring as the first dandelion of spring.

Even cannibals have some notions of reform, but they have reference to pot-roasts.

We have no use for an authoress who lets the hero escape without getting married.

People who always have pleasant thoughts will run no risk by saying what they think.

Every man should so live as to retain the friendship and respect of his own stomach.

Talk of the return of hoopskirts ought to reconcile almost anybody to the present styles.

Wood for artifical legs is said to be running short. Perhaps the demand for long legs has been too great.

Some of the greatest friends of the people this country ever had didn't consider it necessary to talk about it.

The new game laws will make the hunter more truthful. He will not dare to lie beyond the limit of the bag.

In Mr. Folk Secretary Bryan has a versatile assistant, who can go out and deliver a chautauqua lecture, if necessary.

Lost in Kansas City, a woman seven feet high; weight three hundred pounds. Have they looked under the chiffonier?

For a man who had no experience, Vice President Marshall is doing nothing as well as anybody could do in his position.

After all the missionaries we have sent to China, many of the males of that benighted country wear garters outside their trousers.

Having nothing to do, and being desirous of obtaining a place where the work is light, General Miles would like to run for congress.

Two million and two hundred thousand yards of twine are required to run the postoffice department a year. Not to mention the red tape.

A North Carolina man 123 years of age has been refused a license to marry, probably on the ground that he is old enough to know better.

People who would resent the idea that they are not enlightened will refuse to eat a cucumber because tradition says there is an ache in it.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to say nobody would ever see any farmers riding about in gosh-dinged automobiles.

Scientists say the temperature in the crater of Vesuvius is 690 degrees. If you do not care to take their word for it, go and investigate for yourself.

A Kansas girl has settled a breach of promise case for two steers and eight bushels of corn in the ear. Another argument in favor of the conservation of calves.

Mrs. Belmont thinks it will be a glorious sight to behold husbands and wives walking to the polls together. Not a word about the grass widows. Will they have to go alone?

It is reported that the temperature of the moon ranges in a single day from 150 degrees below freezing to the boiling point. Evidently the man in the moon is like the average janitor.

"The lips form sweet expression from the inner workings of the mind," says Lillian, who knows. And you can see how impossible it would be to have a sweet expression with a cold blister on your mind.

There are many bright and interesting feminine writers in the country, but no man should make the mistake of thinking that he can get a perfect understanding of woman by reading what they have to say.

RESPECT FOR BOOK FARMING.

Time has only weakened the prejudice against "book farming." It has not overcome it. In every agricultural community there are records of experiments along this line which have failed, and the failures have been set down as the fault of the foolish theorizing on the part of those whose writings suggested the experiments. Analysis might have shown that the fault lay elsewhere—in the experimenter, in the soil, in inattention to detail, in a score of things for which the writer was wholly without responsibility. But human nature is suspicious of innovation. And it is the human thing for one who has tried to carry out a "book farming" suggestion, and failed, for the neighbors and gossips and all who hear of the failure, forthwith to condemn farming out of a book as absolutely impracticable and a waste of good time, land and energy.

"Book farming," of course, has its foolish and impracticable aspects. Some who write do their writing with insufficient data. Enthusiasm for an idea sometimes leads them into overstatements. Self-deception exists in this line of endeavor as in everything else. But the every day farmer would not like to have his skill as a farmer judged by his occasional failures. He would not expect the value of his property to be appraised according to the value of the temporary corn-shed or cow-shelter that he hasn't got around to putting into permanent shape. The "book farmer" deserves to be judged according to the general standards of fairness. He is entitled to consideration for his successes. And if he can show successes, the "book farmer" has proved his right to get the ear and the thought and sympathetic support of those in whose interest he is working.

In the Louisville Courier-Journal we find a Kentucky farmer who followed the instructions of a government agricultural bulletin, saying: "I raised 8,130 pounds of tobacco on three and one-eighth acres year before last; I have increased my wheat yield seven bushels to the acre, on a nine-acre block." An agricultural bulletin—included usually under the sweeping term of "book farming"—that can bring about results of this kind has won a standing for the entire agricultural literature, which is still held so largely in contempt.

The more that land increases in value, the less can the farmer afford to stick to crops and to methods which do not bring the highest possible interest from the land. "Book farming" is trying to increase that interest. The higher the price of farm products, the more should the farmer consider raising products which will command the highest, not the lowest and the average price. "Book farming" seeks to show the farmer what products command the highest respect in the market.

Exercising judgment in following instructions laid down in book, pamphlet or agricultural periodical is just as necessary as exercising judgment about things the farmer learned from parent or employer. Unfortunately, the world, for all the schemes of standardization, rules, calendars, weather reports and market news, cannot be run by rote. Everyone has to use such gumption as the Lord, in his kindness, has endowed him with.

LEARNING OURSELVES.

Some years ago, the Sage Foundation made social surveys of one or two industrial communities, learning how the mill-workers worked, how they lived, what their recreations were, how they were bringing up their children and what prospect there was either for workmen improving their lot or for their offspring growing up to useful citizens.

A member of the faculty of Yale has recently published the result of the social survey of a village in the Middle West, a work proving that in many ways the life of a small and conservative community was far from simple and indicating, at least in the matter of affecting the future of the race, that the big industrial center held a superior advantage.

Now from the office of the federal bureau of education comes the report of a survey of a Maryland county, wherein the schools were found backward, the churches negligent of their opportunities for service and the population generally indifferent to making the county a more desirable place in which to live.

Thesee surveys bring out evil more than they emphasize the good. They seem to make a parade of slum dwellers, the feeble-minded and the stupids who get places in government. But this is only that those who might better these conditions may know what is around them. It is a way of drawing the attention of the majority to the things that custom has bred them into being blind to. Out of early surveys have come improvement. Out of all should develop a fairer and more stimulating life.

FOREST FIRES.

To those who have never been in one of the great northern or western forests, it is hard to understand why there should be any difficulty in conquering the fires which, from time to time, sweep through the big woods. Even to many who have lived in them, this has been hard to understand. For study of the causes of fires has shown that the most of them are to be charged to settlers, hunters and campers. They lack the imagination to realize that the little blaze in the brush they have started, or the embers in the camp they have left to smoulder, can spread and spread until every tree is a torch and the sky is hot flame and black smoke.

Yet the labor of conquering a forest fire has often been beyond the power of armies of fire-fighters. It has sometimes flowed over them as a tidal wave does over a South Sea beach, and left scarce a bone or a shred of clothing to mark where some soul has perished. The government forest service has virtually abandoned the idea of fighting fires in the old way and devotes most of its energy in preventing fires. The underbrush is cleared out. Fallen logs are burned when burning is not dangerous. Guards are kept on spots where they can overlook the forests and give alarm the moment there is sign of fire. Campers are warned and the hunter who is careless is taught caution in the way he cannot forget.

Along a railroad in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan you can see signs warning trappers and woodsmen to stamp out fires they start. These are nailed, many of them, on the stumps of trees gutted by fire. The warnings are to be taken as ironical, being another form of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. Uncle Sam does not indulge in that kind of humor. He locks the door while still he has a horse.

RAILROADS AND THE PRESS.

A railroad technical periodical, fanned, apparently, to white heat by the criticism of a line which has had eleven wrecks in a year, cries out:

"The misleading news and comments that most newspapers publish regarding accidents more than neutralizes the effect of the correct news and sane comment that they sometimes publish. Here, again, the trouble is a lack of a sense of responsibility and duty. Obviously it is the duty of the press to spare no effort to get the facts about accidents and to publish news and comment regarding them which will present the situation to the public in its true proportion. But how many newspapers or other publications of general circulation do this? Because so few do it the American people no more know about the facts about railway accidents in the United States than they know the facts about the moral and religious conditions in Mars."

It may be interesting to inquire the source of the news which the press does publish under the impression that it is giving the public the true news and the honest.

Time was when the railroads did all in their power to keep reporters from the scene of wrecks—barring them from relief and wrecking trains, driving them off the right-of-way, smashing cameras, instructing trainmen not to talk with newspapermen, hiding the evidence that might explain the cause of wreck and, not infrequently, burning it. Except in isolated instances, we believe this practice no longer obtains. But it is customary, if it is not a rule, on some lines to distort such news as reporters must depend upon the railroads for, to minimize the wrecks and to shift the responsibility for them upon other than railroad management and employes. This, of course, is human, but, taken with the excited accounts of passengers, it helps in that distortion of the news against which the railroad periodical so bitterly complains.

It has never been claimed for reporting that it is an exact science—certainly nothing as exact as the science of reducing a railroad to the point of paresis by wild financiering—but it may justly be claimed for it that, considering the speed with which it must be done, the traps and pitfalls laid by persons with interests at stake, and the fact that two eyewitnesses seldom agree in their accounts, reporting gets at the truth with astonishing regularity. There would be no faith in newspapers if that were not so, no readers, no one who had a decent word for them. The newspapers, far more than the railroads, are dependant for existence upon the good-will of the public.

"EAT WHAT YOU LIKE"

The department of agriculture has sent out a warning against the "food faddists" and the "food fakers." Some, says the department, are honest enough, believing what they preach. But many are seeking to fix their ideas of eating and dieting upon people because their profit lies that way. Says the bulletin:

"Much of the supposed scientific advice now being sold for a price is really little more than folk lore. A great many of the statements, which are used as arguments by the experts for their diets, have been traced by the government specialists and found to come from works on diet written so long ago as to be no longer cnsidered of value, except to the student of the history of dietetics.

"One of their methods of reasoning is to use isolated and often unrelated facts of science as evidence that their peculiar system is of value. They completely ignore statements in current and historical scientific literature which would rebuke their contentions."

The "food faddists" and "food fakers" have had no more than a limited influence as compared with the great mass of people who never hear of or never listen to them. Most people eat what they like. For most people are in good health and are perfectly sane and sensible. But even with the warning of the department of agriculture against them, faddists and fakers will go marching up and down the land, shouting their isms and peddling their products. They gain audiences and make converts among folk of weak stomach and tremulous intellect. So long as there are digestions that balk in the presence of good, strong, healthful food the market will remain. Yet the warning will not become a total loss for all that. It will be useful to quote against persons who have been won over to dietary schemes and shaved bathtowel provender.

A PATRIOT IN EXILE.

Patrick Ford was only nine years old when he came to this country. But the sight of the narrowed, stone-fenced Irish farms, the labor-stooped peasants, the riding constables and the hopeless evicted family sitting forlornly around its pitiful possessions, remained strong and clear in his memory. The picture became more and more hateful in his mind, more and more a thing to be cursed and a thing to be changed. So for over forty years he fought the evil of absentee landlordism. In all that time and though he had been a soldier in another country and grew prosperous there and became a factor in the new country's politics, he never ceased to believe that his real duty was that of wresting the land of his birth from those whom he thought of as despoilers.

In 1882, Gladstone declared in the British house of commons that "But for the work the 'Irish World' is doing with the money it is sending across the ocean there would be no agitation in Ireland." The "Irish World" was Patrick Ford's weapon. He used it to keep flaming high the love that the Irish immigrants had for their old home. He used it to tap the wells of sentiment and to transform them into practical streams of dollars that flowed into the war chests of patriots fighting the cause over the water. Had international law not been in the way he would probably have raised armies and builded ships to do with force what sometimes seemed hopeless to try with money and oratory.

When the new Ireland begins to raise monuments to its heroes, the first should be to Patrick Ford, the emigrant boy who never ceased to be a son of the soil that brought him into life.

HIGH RETURNS AND RELIABLE

According to the September government crop report, the crop conditions in eight eastern and middle western states, with 100 representing the average yield for the last 10 years, stood as follows:

Maine	95.3	Pennsylvania	96.2
Massachusetts	100.2	Ohio	95.6
Vermont	96.1	Indiana	93.7
New York	90.7	Michigan	92.4

The crop conditions in seven states beyond the Mississippi were:

Missouri	65.1	Oklahoma	63.7
South Dakota	87.1	Colorado	89.9
Nebraska	72.8	California	84.7
Kansas	58.7		

The agricultural districts of the trans-Mississippi states were largely settled by people from the eastern and middle western regions. They found land cheap, the returns greater for the investment and the labor and, in some cases, the climate more to their liking. Consideration of the report upon crop conditions may make one wonder, however, if they found returns anywhere near as reliable.

THE FIRST WORRY.

Dispatches from Minnesota have told of the rotting of thousands of bushels of apples for no other reasons than that the cost of gathering and marketing them was larger than the price the apples could command in the market.

We have been told repeatedly that the farmers do not produce enough to keep prices down. But before worrying about that, wouldn't it be ordinary horse sense to devise methods by which the products which are produced are sure to be marketed?

UNCLE SAM, BIRD PROTECTOR

One of the guardianships which Uncle Sam has assumed is that over the migrating birds. By the terms of a measure signed by Mr. Taft upon the last day of his presidency, four-fifths of the game laws of the states were wiped out of existence. The right to say what birds can be shot and when they may be is taken away from the various legislatures. The men and boys who violate the game laws regarding birds will have to deal hereafter, not with some local magistrate uneasy over his political popularity, but with federal officers who are accountable only to Washington.

Nothing at least will be lost by the transfer of control over birdlife, inasmuch as the state laws have been mostly honored in the breach. It ought, on the contrary, to do something toward putting an end to that slaughter which in only fifty years has caused the total extinction of eleven species of birds and brought many others very close to it.

A GREAT AMERICAN SPORT

In these days when there are tons and tons of figures upon almost everything from steel to purse-snatching, it is a matter of regret that no statistics have been kept upon the number of trees felled by coon-hunters, the long night hours put in by them and the high ratio of horse-power, expended muscularly, compared with the game bagged, expressed in pounds.

Lacking the exact information, we can only guess at the forests felled by the coon-hunters. We would place the number at, say, the trees which would occupy the state of Texas, closely set together and broken not too frequently by streams, bogs and "openings." If every night should be election night for ten years, probably the loss of sleep suffered by the American people would equal the sacrifices in slumber made by those who have pursued the raccoon either for sport or pelt. As for the ratio of energy expended to the sum total of coons taken, we give that up, only voicing the suspicion that it is something like the proportion between shots fired at an old-fashioned holiday turkey shooting and turkeys won.

A notion exists that raccoons have been exterminated, all save those fat and unnatural creatures which dwell in the cages of zoological parks. But that is a mistake. Coons exist wherever corn fields are ravaged and farmers don't suspect their neighbors. They are to be found wherever there is a hickory tree on which no one has tried an ax. At least, if there aren't coons at these places there are coon-hunters. And so far as the damage wrought is concerned, it is six of one and a half dozen of the other whether a community has coons or coon-hunters.

THE LAKES GROWING SAFER.

The Great Lakes have an ill-name for temper. There is a long chronicle of wrecks, strandings, collisions in time of storm and disasters brought about by the weight of freezing spray. It is written in the records of these waters that more than 14,000 vessels have been wrecked, 2,000 at least of which were total losses. Millions of dollars have been lost and hundreds of lives. Upon every shoal boats have gone down, and scarce a mile of the lakes but has its legends of wreck and drowning and the finding of sailors whom the gales had swept from shipboard.

But most of this ill-name was won while the lakes were developing a ship architecture which most easily and naturally suited itself to the conditions of navigation, while they were developing a class of sailormen as skillful and resourceful as it was bold and enduring. Some of the ill-name has survived beyond its time because there have existed owners who would send vessels out of port to gather the fat freight of December and because there have existed men who would respond to conscienceless owners' persuasion and appeal.

Thanks to steel and designers, the waves and the winds have a harder time at the attempt to drive and beat down the lake vessels. Thanks to the insurance rule, the bait of tempting charters does not catch so many owners. The lakes are living down their hard reputation. The season may come when not one wreck will be marked against them.

THE SOLDIER'S MISFORTUNE.

Because he has learned of further cases of discrimination against those who wear Uncle Sam's uniform, the secretary of war is wondering whether the American people really like their soldiers, whether, on the contrary, they do not dislike them and prefer to have them tightly shut up in the army garrisons.

The secretary ought to be able to depend upon his own memory for the answer. If he asks it, it will recall to him the fact that in times of disturbance, when rebellion raised its horrific head, or the Indians went upon the warpath or we had a little dispute with a foreign country, the American people were tickled to death with their soldier boys. They petted them, praised them and would, in their admiration for them, have feasted them into chronic indigestion. But when peace broods over the country, it is different. The American people ask then what possible use the soldier boys can be. They talk of disbanding the army and trusting to luck for national defense. They charge the service with inefficiency, idleness, wastefulness, haughtiness and insolent taste in pressed clothes and personal cleanliness.

If there were no burglars, pickpockets, stick-up men, or automobile speeders, few of us would have much liking or respect for policemen. The soldier's misfortune lies in the fact that what he protects the American people from is not always so tangible as a thug or a reckless taxicab driver.

"Oklahoma thinks it has originated a variety of corn that will resist drought and mature in ninety days from planting." Ninety days is a short period, as anybody who has given his note for that length of time can testify.

Sunday School

WHEN LEADERS GIVE UP

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 5th, "Moses' Cry for Help." Numbers III, 4-33.

By William T. Ellis.

On two separate occasions yesterday, men who are internationally known as leaders in Christian work told me of their mood of utter discouragement with church folk. One has resigned his ecclesiastical position and has his face turned toward the world. The other put it graphically as, touching some letters on his desk, he said: "In the light of this sort of attitude on the part of Christian ministers, what is the use? I said to a group of associates this morning that I come at times to the point where I say, 'I give up! I'm through.' And then I have to take myself in hand and hold myself to the work regardless."

Now these men were Moses down to date. They are not weaklings easily frightened by obstacles. Millions of persons know them as leaders and inspirers of men. Yet the burden of responsibility, the lack of responsiveness and the pettiness and sordidness on the part of those for whom they have poured out their lives, have caused them to cry out in discouragement, even as did the leader of the emancipated Israelites.

The picture is a gloomy one, and we do not like to draw the curtain from before it. We must, however, face this fact about the helpers of men, that often they grow weary and heart-sick and hopeless, because, instead of co-operation and appreciation, they receive only nagging and criticism. From men who pioneer new forms of Christian ministry, like those whom I have quoted above, to the Sunday school teacher who questions the worthwhileness of her work for a class of boys, the experience is common.

In the story of Moses we find a picture that is forever contemporaneous. Everything is up to the man. The leader explains all. This human equation solves all problems.

The Privileges of a Leader.

What a leader may expect of people and what people may expect of a leader, are practical present questions which this lesson brings to the fore.

The fellowship is not always a followship. The people do not go all the way with their own chosen leaders. Perverse, unreasonable, easily affrighted and panic-stricken, all this, and more, the leader finds true of the people to whom he has given his life. Sometimes he will cry out that he wants to die, even as did Moses. He can no longer bear his burden alone; he would give up. It was all a mistake to try to lead the thankless mob away from the leeks and onions of Egypt.

Poor, down-hearted old Moses thought that he was having a singular experience; that nobody had ever experienced such burdens and ingratitude as he. Really, he was but undergoing the common experience of leaders. This solitary way of bitterness is trodden by all the great ones. As Lowell's lines express it:

"Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes
—they were souls that stood alone
While the men they agonized for
hurled the contumelious stone,
Stood serene, and down the future
saw the golden beam incline
To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine,
By one man's plain truth to manhood
and to God's supreme design."

And that fate goes with the task. There is a thorn-crowned Calvary for all saviors of men. Moses should have known this and been comforted by the thought that he was in the goodly fellowship of world-redeemers.

He was not alone, either. God was with him, and so reminded Moses. After all, he was but God's underling and the responsibility was with the head. The work was really God's; and if he appointed hardship to his first lieutenant, that should matter little to a good soldier. To doubt God's purpose or ability would be disloyalty.

"He who hath led will lead
All through the wilderness;
He who hath fed will feed;
He who hath heard thy cry
Will never close his ear;
He who hath marked thy faintest sigh
Will not forget thy tear.
He loveth always, faileth never,
So rest on Him today, forever!
"Then trust Him for today,
As thine unfailing Friend,
And let Him lead thee all the way,
Who loveth to the end.
And let the morrow rest
In the beloved hand;
His good is better than our best,
And we shall understand,
If, trusting Him who faileth never,
We rest on Him, today, forever!"

Reorganizing the Business.

Really, what ailed Moses was that he had not been handling his work well. He was carrying too much detail. His blunder was that of the modern business man who goes to the wall because he does not know how to delegate responsibility. The principle, "To every man his work" is a round business maxim, which Moses was not the first nor the last to violate. He thought he had to be office boy as well as general manager.

As gently as possible, Jehovah pointed out to Moses his blunder. It was as if the president of a great corporation had called aside the head of a department who was ready to resign because his work did not go well, and had said to him, "See here, Jones, you have been trying to do too much work yourself, and it has got on your nerves. What you need is a vacation and then a reorganization of your department, with more assistants to whom you can delegate authority. Cheer up, old man; this business is not going to the dogs. I am president and I know."

So Moses was instructed to install 70 elders, to divide his work with him, and to act as buffers between him and the irritating contact with the crassness and ingratitude and complaining of the people. Many a church and society needs what Moses needed; more distributed responsibility and a better system of training up workers. The difference between success and failure in some Sunday school classes is the difference between the teacher's doing things herself and getting the members of the class to do them.

The Travelers and the Table.

"Miserable gluttons!" we cry in disgust at the complaining Israelites, as we hear them enumerating, with a smacking of lips, the various kinds of good food which they had left behind in Egypt. They would rather be well-fed slaves than abstemious freemen. Better a Broadway restaurant with shame, than a simple boarding house with virtue. That is the choice which ignoble souls have been making all through the ages.

This lusting for the leeks of luxury is a universal weakness. There are many who think of food as one of life's great objectives; they live to eat. Travelers everywhere talk more of the tables set by hotels and steamships than they do of the beauties of scenery and the starngeness of new places. Of the around-the-world tourists who have been in India within a year it is safe to say that more have been interested in what they ate than in what they learned of India's unrest. While the Puritans may have carried abstemiousness too far, it is certain that our day is going to the other extreme, and pursuing luxuriousness in food and living to a point approaching the ignobility of these old Jews, who prized the food of Egypt above the high privileges of liberty, patriotism and loyalty to Jehovah.

In contrast, I remember well the shining face of a young English-speaking apothecary in the Zionist Colony, Zamarine, in Palestine, with whom I talked concerning the community. "Of course," he said, "we do not make as much money, or have as many comforts, as when we were in New York; but then, we are in Palestine." Those four words "we are in Palestine," were stressed with a sweetness indescribable, as if they explained everything. What were physical discomforts as compared with the realization of a glorious ideal? High thoughts seem to thrive best amid humble circumstances. Rich lives often grow in poor houses.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

When a self-willed small boy cried and kicked for an insect that buzzed against the window pane, the over-wearied nurse at length let him grasp the wasp, and he was quickly satisfied. The children of Israel were tired of manna, and wanted flesh. How their weak fancy revelled in memories of the flesh pots of Egypt! Their complainings wearied Moses to the point of giving up.

But God gave them what they wanted. Flocks of quail came flying over the camp, weary from their journey over the Gulf of Akaba, and the Israelites gathered all they wanted. Like gluttons they ate too much, and were nauseated. They had cried for meat; and meat they were given, rich and luxurious meat, until they sickened at the sight of it. In the school of repletion they learned that God knew better than themselves what was good for them when he gave them manna.

The abundance of quail recorded in this story has been a stumbling block to many. I can testify to the extraordinary plentifulness of wild foul in the East. Down in Petra the quail are everywhere. I saw flocks of wild geese, ducks, pigeons and quail along the Tigris to an extent passing all estimate. Dr. Hoskins tells how on the very spot of this story his camel-driver caught weary quails with his bare hands. The miracle of the quail was a mere use of natural conditions.

Stories of Famous Novels

By Albert Payson Terhune.

A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE, by Stanley J. Weyman.

GASTON DE MARSAC was a veteran soldier and a gallant gentleman of France, who had fallen upon hard times. Too honest for a courtier, too old a warrior to learn a new trade in days of peace, he found himself on the verge of starvation.

Henry III. was King of France. Being childless, he would legally be succeeded at his death by his cousin, King Henry of Navarre. But political and religious reasons stood between Henry of Navarre and his succession to the kingdom. To strengthen his position the King of Navarre sought an alliance with Henry III. The Vicomte de Turenne, however—a powerful Huguenot nobleman and a political rival of Henry of Navarre—had secretly made offers of another alliance with the King of France through his agent, M. de Bruhl. Should this alliance with Turenne be consummated, the political future of the King of Navarre would probably be wrecked.

Turenne had confided to his ward, Mlle. de la Vire, his own secret plans for overthrowing the kingdom of France and founding a republic with himself at its head. Mlle. de la Vire, though close-watched by Turenne, managed to get word of this to Henry of Navarre. The latter realized that if he could get her to tell her story to the King of France the alliance with Turenne would be wrecked. But as she was guarded in Turenne's castle at Chize there seemed at first no way of getting her to the French king.

As a desperate hazard, Henry of Navarre employed Gaston de Marsac to kidnap her and take her to his chief counsellor, the Baron de Rosny, near Blois; whence Rosny should conduct her to the King of France. Henry of Navarre did not dare, for state reasons, to appear openly in this affair. So he warned Marsac that he need expect no royal protection in case Turenne should capture him.

Marsac succeeded in kidnaping Mlle. de la Vire and in carrying her to Blois. It was not a pleasant task. Apart from the perils it was made miserable for Marsac by Mlle. de la Vire's open contempt for his poverty and for his uncourtierlike manners. Brought up a spoiled child, amid luxury and in a court atmosphere, she could not at first appreciate the heroic courage and true manliness that underlay Marsac's middle-aged ill-clad exterior.

But after seeing the manner wherewith he met and conquered one danger after another and after seeing him defeat, single-handed, four swordsmen who attacked him, her estimate of Marsac began slowly to change.

She reached the house of the Baron de Rosny, at last, and after further mishaps was able to tell her story to the King of France. This interview led the king to reject forever Turenne's propositions and to ally himself with Henry of Navarre.

Marsac's work was done. He had succeeded, in spite of a thousand obstacles, in performing his royal master's mission. And now new perils at once beset him.

Bruhl, Turenne's secret agent, had fallen in love with Mlle. de la Vire. He abducted her from her lodgings at Blois. Marsac gave chase. He found the fugitives had ridden through a section of the country where raged the plague.

The dreaded malady struck down Bruhl.

Marsac, after overtaking him, was also stricken by it. Mlle. de la Vire nursed him back to health. And during Marsac's convalescence confessed that she reciprocated the love he had long felt for her.

She was rich and of higher birth than Marsac. But she had learned at last to understand his courage and full worth. So, turning her back on her former life of wealth and gayety, she gladly consented to become the wife of a poor and middle-aged man.

But neither of them had reckoned on her guardian, the Vicomte de Turenne. Smarting at the baffling of his most cherished plans, the Vicomte vowed vengeance against Marsac. He was again balked—not by Marsac this time, but by Fate. For Henry III. was assassinated. And his death left Henry of Navarre not only rightful King of France, but in a position to protect Marsac against even so powerful a foe as Turenne.

Henry won the Vicomte's consent to the marriage of Mlle. de la Vire and Marsac, and forever removed the latter's poverty by appointing him governor of a province.

Insuring Against Hail

Scientific American.

Hail insurance in Great Britain is fairly general in only two counties, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, where its prevalence is explained especially by the fact that these counties were visited by a very destructive hailstorm in August, 1906. The two counties just mentioned and parts of Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire are subject to rather frequent hailstorms; but over the greater part of the British Isles loss from hail is so small as to be almost negligible from the standpoint of the underwriter. The British board of agriculture, which has been collecting information concerning hail insurance as carried on by British companies, has received prospectuses from six of these concerns; five of them charge a uniform premium per acre for the whole country, while the sixth follows the more equitable plan of varying the premiums according to the meteorological history of each section; i. e., the number of damaging hailstorms that have occurred within a 10-year period. The results of the board's inquiries, together with a chart prepared by the meteoriological office showing the number of days hail has been reported during July and August at different places in the United Kingdom in the 10 years 1903-1912, are published in the "journal" of the board of agriculture for March, 1913.

VARIETIES

Kobe, Japan, has a population o 436,661.

British investments in Uruguay to tal $250,000,000.

One South African gold mine one mile in depth.

Camels are the only quadrupe that cannot swim.

In 1912 751 ocean vessels we built in German yards.

London has a fireboat which thro a ton and a half of water each mi ute.

There is a collection of 4,500 do in the National Museum at Washing ton.

Practically all the railway em ployes of Prussia have served in th army.

More than 3,000,000 gross of pe cils are annually made in Philade phia.

Spain annually uses the huge quan tity of 275,000 tons of grapes for th making of other products than win

A sixteenth of an inch of scale o the interior of a boiler will cause loss of 13 per cent fuel efficiency.

With money from the lottery fu the Cuban government will erect 4 new hospitals throughout the islan

Austria's production of gold h decreased steadily for the last thr years.

Mica is produced commercially b eight states, North Carolina leadin in the industry.

In the city of New York there a upward of 5,000 building mater teamsters.

There is a prize of $20,000 offere in France for the discovery of a cu for Asiatic cholera.

Electric magnets are being i stalled by treasure hunting ships t recover submerged metals.

Norway produces enough hay f home consumption and exports qua tities to countries farther south.

The largest cement kiln in th world, operated entirely by electri ity, recently was put into operati by a Pennsylvania plant.

An "acre-foot" of water, a te commonly used in irrigation, is 4 560 cubic feet, or the amount need to cover an acre-one foot.

Processes for the recovery of co bustible material remaining in co ashes are engaging the attention o several German chemists.

The electric fan was invented an electrical engineer, to whom th idea came while experimenting w a propeller for an electric boat.

The University of Washington h obtained the use to two sections o land on the Snoqualmie national fo est in connection with its forest courses.

An Englishman has discovered method for growing lawn grass o such a foundation that it can b handled as a carpet rug.

Germany exports about 70 per ce of the toys it produces. The Uni States has been its best customer ea year since 1905.

A new bayonet lies along the barr of a rifle normally, but is thrown in position for service by pressing button on the stock of the weapon.

Gold poduction in the Philippin increased from $189,953 in 1911 $570,212 in 1912, and is expected be three or four times that amou this year.

The oceans, including the inla seas connected with them, cov about 144,500,000 square miles, 73.39 per cent of the total surfa of the earth.

Detroit has been undergoing an i vestigation of its meat business, a a notable result has been the increa ed demand at the public library f books on vegetarianism.

An Oregon farmer has discovere that he can raise larger onions o rich soil by tying threads arou each plant to check the flow of sa to the tops.

The annual post bag of British I dia carries more than 720,000,000 l ters and more than 97,000,000 new papers.

At the request of the governme of China a Chinese student has be assigned as aid in one of the fie parties of the United States geologi survey.

An instrument has been invented Germany which gives to the blind t power of distinguishing differences the intensity of light through the a ditory nerves.

The estimated yield of Mexican c fee in 1912 was about 500,000 poun of which 137,716 pounds were e ported to the United States, the r mainder being consumed locally.

A Japanese company has plant 200,000,000 pearl oysters in a bay that country and believes it will ha vest millions of pearls through a r cently invented process for impre nating the mollusks.

To replace military searchlights projectile has been invented in Ge many that liberates a number of tu filled with illuminants which are s pended in the air by parachutes f some time.

A poultry raiser at Domremy, Fran has discovered that by mixing ca enne pepper with the food of fow their plumage turns pink, wh changes to a vivid scarlet about hour before a common thunder sto

Cotton was cultivated in Moroc and sold in England during the ci war in the United States, and duri the cotton crisis of 1871. After th period the demand failed and culti tion was dropped.

Gutta percha, now obtained from t leaves of the caoutchouc tree, is sa to be more durable than that obtai by tapping the trunk and is comi into use in France for insulating s marine cab es.

By an ingenious arrangement of r flectors a 30-candle power incandesc lamp recently mounted on a lights off the Virginia coast is made to g flashes of more than 100,000 cand power in certain directions.

Tea cultivation is the greatest sou of prosperity to the island of Ceylo the total value of tea exports appr imating $25,000,000 a year. There several hundred companies enga in tea cultivation in this island, ne ly all paying dividends of more th 7 per cent on their capital stock, a some up to 40 per cent.

An important event last year w the discovery of mines in Portug rich in alluvial tin. Many claims h been entered for record by Americ French and Spanish concerns. N Guarda, close to the Spanish fronti an American company is prepari to operate on a large scale and is u veloping the resources of an ent valley.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

CHINESE LOVE LETTERS

Less is known about Chinese women than about any women of Oriental lands. Their home life is a sealed book to the average tourist visiting China. The tourist sees only the coolies and boat women, but the real Chinese woman, with her hopes and fears and loves and hates is still uncovered.

The following are extracts from the letters of Kwei-li, the wife of a high Chinese official, when he accompanied his master, Prince Chung, on a trip around the world.

Says Mrs. Cooper in the Pall Mall Magazine:

Within the beautiful ancestral home of her husband, high on the mountain side outside of the city of Su-Chau, lived the quiet, sequestered life of a high class Chinese woman, attending to the household duties, which are light in these patriarchal homes, where an incredible number of people live under the same rooftree. The sons bring their wives to their father's house instead of establishing separate homes for themselves, and they are all under the watchful eye of the mother, who can make a veritable prison or a palace for her daughters-in-law.

Kwei-li was the daughter of a viceroy of Chih-li, a man most advanced in his time, who was one of the forerunners of the present educational movement in China that has caused the youth to rise and demand western methods and western enterprise in place of the obsolete traditions and customs of their ancestors. To show his belief in the new spirit that was breaking over his country, he educated his daughter along with his sons. She was given as tutor Ling-Wing-pu, a famous poet of his province, who doubtless taught her the imagery and beauty of expression which is so truly Eastern.

One of the letters describes her coming as a bride to the home of her husband.

"Can I ever forget the day when first I came to my husband's people? I had the one great consolation of a bride — my parents had not sent me away empty handed. The procession was almost one-third of a mile in length, and I watched with a swelling heart the many tens of coolies carrying my household goods. There were the silken coverlets for the beds, and they were folded to show their richness, and carried on red lacquered tables of great value. There were the household utensils of many kinds, the vegetable dishes, the baskets, the camphorwood baskets containing my clothing, tens upon tens of them, and I said within my heart as they passed by 'Enter my new home before me. Help me to find a loving welcome.' Then at the end of the chanting procession I came in my red chair of marriage, so closely covered I could scarcely breathe. My trembling feet could scarce support me as they helped me from the chair, and my hand shook with fear as I was being led to my new household. She stood gravely before you, that little girl dressed in red and gold, her hair twined with pearls and jade, her arms heavy with bracelets and with rings on each tiny finger, but with all her bravery she was frightened—frightened. She was away from her parents for the first time, away from all who loved her, and she knew if she did not meet with approval in her new home her rice bowl would be full of bitterness for many moons to come.

After the obeisance to the ancestral tablet and we had fallen upon our knees before thine Honourable Parent, I then saw for the first time the face of my husband. Dost thou remember when first thou raised my veil and looked into my eyes? I was thinking, "Will he find me beautiful?" And in fear I could look but for a moment; then my eyes fell and I would not raise them to thine again. But in that moment I saw that thou wert tall and beautiful, that thine eyes were truly almond, that thy skin was clear and thy teeth like pearls. I was secretly glad within my heart, because I have known of brides who, when they saw their husbands for the first time, wished to scream in terror, for they were old or ugly. I thought to myself that I could be happy with this tall, strong young man if I found favour in his sight, and I said a little prayer to Kwan-yin. Because she has answered that prayer, each day I place a candle at her feet to show my gratitude."

In one of the letters is this exquisite description of the autumnal beauty of the hills.

"It is beautiful here now. The hillside is purple with the autumn bloom and the air is filled with a golden haze. The red leaves drift slowly down the canal and tell me that soon the winter winds will come. Outside the walls the insects sing sleepily in the grass, seeming to know that their brief life is nearly spent. The wild geese on their southward flight carry my thoughts to thee. All is sad, and as the clouded moon my countenance, and my eyes are bedewed with tears. Not at twilight nor at day of dawn can I find happiness without thee, my lord, mine own. And endless are the days as trailing creepers."

The younger son of the house brings home a bride, and Kwei-li writes:

"We have a daughter-in-law, Li-ti. Not only have we a daughter-in-law, but we have servants and household furnishings and clothing—and clothing—and clothing. I am sure that, if her gowns could be laid side by side, they would reach around the world. She is as fair as the spring blossoms and of as little use. An army encamped upon us could not have so upset our household as the advent of this one maiden. She brought with her rugs to cover the floors, embroideries and hangings for the walls, scrolls and sayings of Confucius and Mencius, to hang over the seats of honor, to show us that she is an admirer of the classics, screens for the doorways, even a huge bed all carved and gilded and with hangings and tassels of gay silk.

Thine Honourable Mother, after viewing the goods piled in the courtyards, called her bearers and told us she was taking tea with a friend in the village of Sung-dong. I think she chose this friend because she lives the farthest from our compound walls. I alone was left to direct the placing of this furniture. Li-ti was like a butterfly, flitting hither and thither, doing nothing, talking much.

Li-ti takes her duties now most seriously, these same duties consisting of dressing for the day. In the morning she seats herself before her mirror, and two maids attend her, one to hold the great brass bowl of water, the other to hand her the implements of her toilet. While the face is warm she covers it with honey mixed with perfume, and applies the rice-powder until her face is as white as the rice itself. Then the cheeks are rouged, the touch of red is placed upon the lower lip, the eyebrows are shaped like the true willow-leaf, and the hair is dressed. Her hair is wonderful (but I say within my heart, not so long nor so thick as mine), and she adorns it with many jewels of jade and pearls. Over her soft clothing of fine linen she draws the rich embroidered robes of silk and satin. Then her jewels, earrings, beads, bracelets, rings, the tiny mirror in the embroidered case, the bag with its rouge and powder fastened to her side by long red tassels. When all things are in place she rises, a being glorified, a thing of beauty from her glossy hair to the toe of her tiny embroidered shoe. I watch her with a littlé envy, because when thou wast here I did the same. Now that my husband is away it is not meet that I make myself too seemly for other eyes. The rouge brush nor the powder have not been near my face, and I have searched my clothing chest to find gowns fitting for a woman who is alone.

Thy Mother says poor Li-ti is o'er vain, and repeats to herself the saying, "More precious in a woman is a virtuous heart than a face of beauty." But I say she is our butterfly, she brings the joys of summer. One must not expect a lace kerchief to hold tears, and she fulfills her woman's destiny.

Of a shopping tour, incited by the gay Li-ti, Kwei-li records:

All thy women folk have been shopping, a most unheard-of event for us. We bought silks and satins and gay brocades, we chatted and we bargained and we shopepd. We handled jade and pearls and ornaments of twisted gold, and we priced amulets and incense pots and gods. We filled our eyes with luxury and our maids' chairs with packages, and returned home three happy, tired, hungry women, thinking with longing of the hissing tea-urn upon the charcoal brazier.

That crowded, bustling, threatening city seems another world from this, our quiet, walled-in dwelling. I feel that here we are protected, cared for, guarded, and life's hurry and distress will only pass us by, not touch us. Yet —we like to see it all and know that we are part of that great wonder-thing, the world.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

California Beauties.

I live in beautiful California and I would love to join you boys and girls. My name is Nord Larsen and I am 14 years old. I live near the foothills and every Saturday I go up to the hills and get ferns to decorate the church. California is a very beautiful state, and I wish you children could see it. Sometimes I go down to the beach and take a swim. From the beach I can see the islands. They are very beautiful. And down at the beach in the night, when the moon is shining on the waters, it is like paradise. And there is a big hill which is called La Mesa. There are all kinds of birds here, bluejays, blackbirds, orioles, mocking-birds and woodpeckers.—Nord Larsen, Santa Barbara, Cal.

From Missouri.

I am a girl 14 years of age and I live on a farm in the northern part of dear old Missouri. I go to school at the West Liberty school house; I am in the eighth grade. My birthday was August 30. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the boys and girls of the Peace Page.—Eva Garner, Unionville, Mo., R. 5.

Good Words.

I live on a farm four miles north of the Ohio River. We have taken The Blade for over a year and like it very much, and are sorry we haven't taken it longer. I am a senior in high school. Would enjoy getting cards from all The Blade readers, and will answer all received.—Susie Stewart, Brooksburg, Indiana.

In the Heart of the Woods.

I live in the country 11 miles from the railroad and three miles from the nearest store. I have no father or brother, having lost my only brother last February and my oldest sister last May. So there are only three of us in family—my mother, sister and myself. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the boys and girls of my age, which is 19.—Addie Paxton, Walton, W. Va.

My sister, Maud Paxton, wishes cards and letters from boys and girls of 16.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Fannie M. Sachs, Beverly, W. Va., an 18-year-old maiden, wishes to exchange scenery postcards. Her hobbies are sewing, music and flowers. Her motto:

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong;
We only make them double
By dwelling on them long.
Trip lightly over sorrow;
Though this day may be dark,
The sun will shine tomorrow,
And gayly sing the lark.

Vida M. Meadows, Barger Springs, W. Va., lives on a farm where is a sulphur spring. She asks a postcard shower in September, when she will be 14 years old.

Susie Abbott, of Rose City, Mich., would like a post card shower, even if her birthday was September 4. She lives beside a pleasant lake and enjoys boating with her friends.

THE COZY CORNER

Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good Cheer.

REMINISCENCE OF REBELLION

We remained at New Iberia, fighting mosquitoes, eating yams, watching the antics of horned frogs and sand crabs until well along in Sept., 1863. By this time General Franklin, of the 19th Corps, had worked out the problem of establishing a gum-electric portable telegraph. The whole scheme had been concocted and matured by Gen. N. P. Banks. Our campaign had been a slow one. The engineer would plant posts, wires were transported by horse power wound on huge wooden spools. After about one mile of posts were made ready, the wires were fastened in place. Almost every day we would meet armed guerrillas, who would object to our tactics. Some times a pitched battle would be the result. But General Banks, safely housed in New Orleans, had made up his mind to shoot loyalty into the minds of traitors by his everlasting portable telegraph scheme. Such things varied the ennui of a strenuous military life.—B. Jessup. (To be continued).

NOTHING SO KINGLY AS KINDNESS

I am 21 years of age and this is by second year of teaching. It is certainly a very interesting work, if the teacher herself makes it so. It is a great and noble work, too—uplift to humanity; but it is such a responsible position, with so little support and sympathy from the parents. Would that the teachers and parents might co-operate more toward the education and betterment of the dear children.

In reply to V. M., W. Va., I wish to state that a great many difficulties in the school room may be overcome through love and kindness. If the teacher leads a true Christian life and teaches the children to do so, there will be less trouble for all.

This reminds me of that poem by Alice Cary:

'True worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There is nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth."

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

I am reading with much interest the various departments of the Peace Page and I wondered if we mothers, who have children that have outgrown their toys, could not do something to help the many who find empty stockings on Christmas morning? That to me is one of the greatest tragedies of childhood and my heart aches to help those. I have two little girls and they get tired of the play things and I don't know any one to whom I can give them. I thought if this was brought up in your good paper that many mothers would be glad to know where such things could be sent.

It is early yet to begin a campaign of this kind, I suppose, but the more time we have the more effective we can make this, and it will be such a blessing to give a little pleasure to some lonely heart. Christmas is always robbed of a certain part of its joy by the thought that there are children who wake up to an empty stocking.—Mrs. E. K. G., Cal.

It is not too early to begin thinking of the children who have no toys. Let us have suggestive letters on how to conduct a successful gift-giving enterprise for The Blade children's acquaintances who are without gifts. —M. H.

IN IRRIGATED TERRITOY

I live in the Belle Four, the Irrigation Project, North of Black Hills, S. Dak. We have some beautiful scenery for a farming country and I am certain we will have a very productive one in a few years.

Wheat, oats, barley, spelts and corn are the cereal crops, while alfalfa is the most valuable and reliable crop. Garden produce of all kinds grows to perfection. Horses, cattle, hogs and poultry all do well and in two or three years this will be quite a dairy section.

We have but little snow fall and as a rule that doesn't remain on the ground but a few days, so stock can feed on the grass most of the winter.

Still some claims open to filing that would make a good home and Peace Page readers ought to make good neighbors. So anything you wish to know of our country, I am at your service.

Firelight was all right, Mrs. D. A. of Iowa, and it will soon be time to light up. So please come again. How about cricket on the hearth?.—X. Y. Z., Nisland, S. Dak.

Czarina, "Most Anxious Mother in Europe," and Her Four Pretty and Charming Daughters

CZARINA of RUSSIA and HER DAUGHTERS

The czarina of Russia has been called "the most anxious mother in Europe." This picture of the consort of Russia's ruler and her four daughters tells the reason. Any mother anywhere in the world with four such girls has her anxious moments, for mother love naturally impells her to keep her young by her side as long as possible. Dan Cupid has already been hovering near the royal household of Russia. He has attempted to shoot his darts first at the Grand Duchess Olga, the czarina's oldest daughter, and at the Grand Duchess Tatiana, the next youngest. They are in the group at the left. The other children are Marie, aged 14, and Anastasia, aged 12.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A WEST VIRGINIA BOY

I am a boy of 16. I live on a farm in a valley among the hills of West Virginia, and attend the country school. I received my diploma and attended normal school this summer. My diploma entitles me to a four years' course at the district high school.

It is raining here now; we had a long dry spell. There isn't any fruit around here at all.

I am an advocate of outdoor life. I love to play ball and hunt. Squirrel hunting began here last Monday. Trapper Girl of Michigan, come again, I would like to hear from you. And Blue Eyes from N. Y., I would like to exchange pictures and views with the cousins.—A Boy from the W. Va. Hills.

A HOMESTEADER

I live in the Black Hills of South Dakota, where I have a homestead. My hobby is horseback riding. I go to church and Sunday school every Sunday.

My father was a soldier in the war; he is 70 years old now. I just love to live in the country. We have lots of large rocks and pine trees here and hills. There are lots of coyotes and bobcats here, too, and lots of wild birds and wild flowers.—Nellie of So. Dakota.

A NEW M. G. R.

I am 17 years young, and a dear lover of the Peace Page. I live in the country in the southern part of old Virginia. I think it a fine place to live. I would like to receive letters or cards from the boys and girls and will answer them.—Valeria Rarrer, R. 1, Box 97, Mayberry, Va.

FRUITFUL FLORIDA

As I have never seen a letter from Florida, I will write one. I was 17 years old the 27th of July. We live three miles out in the country. Miami is a beautiful city, situated on Biscayne bay. We live just eight miles from the ocean. We have a fine time bathing in the ocean. I just wish you could see the orange and grapefruit groves, just loaded with oranges and grapefruit. My father takes The Blade. I turn to the Peace Page first. I love to read the letters. I have a father and mother and one little brother and one sister. My sister is married and has a dear baby boy, four months old. I would love to get letters from some of the girls, especially those who live in Missouri, as that was where I was born. I will answer all that I get.—Helen Mackison, Miami, Fla., Box 169.

A MONTANA HOMESTEADER

We live on a homestead of 320 acres in northern Montana, 60 miles from Great Falls, 28 miles from Ft. Benton—part of the old fort is standing yet—built in 1848.

We can see mountains in Canada from our ranch; we have plenty of pure, fresh air here, as this country was never inhabited by anybody but Indians (save a few stockmen) till this spring; it is being settled up fast.

We can see signs of the Indians all over the prairie where they had their tepees.

Crops are very good this year, wheat produces from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, dry farmed. I think this land is very rich and productive. Gardens look fine here on sod.

When we came here in April there wasn't a fence, a house or anything to be seen but the prairie (save you could see a tent occasionally). We lived in a tent two and one-half months. I was so scared of rattlesnakes at night. We need more girls in this country, so many of the homesteaders are bachelors.

We are 18 miles from a railroad or a postoffice. My hobby is the living of a true Christian life. My birthday is in September. I should enjoy postcards.—Lessie C. Faw, Carter, Montana.

A HOME CORNER

Here I am again, after a year or two of silence. I have been a constant reader of The Blade for several years, and am always anxious to read the "Peace Page" first. I love poetry and try to write some myself sometimes. I wonder what has become of my old time friends as "Wyoming Cow Girl," "Mississippi Sunflower," Sunshine of Ohio," and many other; also "Hazel Eyes." I never see their names any more, I guess they like myself have neglected their writing. Come on girls and tell us something new.

The weather is hot and sultry here at present; crops such as corn are looking fine.—W. McP., W. Va.

While I sought Happiness she fled
Before me constantly;
Weary I turned to Duty's path,
And Happiness sought me,
Saying, "I walk this road today,
I'll bear thee company."

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.—George Macdonald.

Our Correspondents

I would like some one of the readers to send the rules and instructions for playing croquet.—Mrs. R. R. W., N. C.

I am anxious to get a suitable poem or a good prose piece for a twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.—B. A., Ind.

Thank you so much for your letters and post cards. I enjoyed them all. Perhaps you remember I said I would answer all, but when I made the request I expected only three or four so I cannot answer all though I should love to do so. Some I answered, but I can't reply to all. Thank you again. —Clara Abbe, Warehouse Pt., Conn.

Mrs. J. W. Foster, Neva, Tenn., is a shut-in who would appreciate books, magazines, papers or letters.

Will the readers of The Blade send Mrs. Carline Mace cards at Cairo, Neb. She had her hip broken last August. She is 75 years old. She has a wheel chair, but is still lame, a dear old lady whom everybody loves.—Bluebell.

I go to Sunday school every Sunday. I wish I could take you dear Blade readers with me. Oh, say, girls, where is our Tenn. Trapper? Come again, Tenn., we like to hear from you.—Gypsy Queen.

Do any of the readers of this page know of the whereabouts of Orlando Murphy. The last time he was heard from at Big Sandy, W. Va.—Mrs. L. E. M., W. Va.

Will some one tell me how to make pickles of small white onions? Where can I get hair made into a watch charm?—Bluebell.

OUR COOK BOOK

Soft Molasses Cookies—One cupful of butter, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, brown Porto Rico, one cupful of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls soda, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, two large teaspoonfuls of vinegar. Make very soft and bake in a moderate oven. They burn very easily.

A Dainty Tomato Salad — Take small yellow tomatoes, the Clusterosa or the yellow plum, several small cucumbers, the latter should be sliced thin and laid in salt water, with as many red cherry tomatoes as may be needed to garnish. On as many individual plates as are needed, put a layer of yellow tomatoes, sliced lengthwise, a layer of sliced cucumbers, and another layer of yellow tomatoes; pourover this a French dressing, using tarragon vinegar, then garnish with the red cherry tomatoes and set in the refrigerator to chill.

Sour Cream Biscuit—One cupful of sour cream, one-half cupful of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and flour to make a soft dough; about one quart. Handle as little as possible, roll thin and bake in a hot oven from 12 to 15 minutes. Note: If there is any doubt about the state of sourness of the milk and cream, add three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, as if sweet milk were used.

Fried Tomatoes—Green tomatoes are very nice cooked for breakfast or luncheon. Select smooth tomatoes which are quite green. Never use any that are commencing to turn yellow, for when a tomato is in the process of turning from green to red it has the most disagreeable acid flavor, says Good Housekeeping. Cut the chosen ones into rather thick slices, pour boiling water over them and let them stand at the back of the stove, where they will be kept warm, but not cook, for 15 minutes; then spread out on a coarse cloth and dry. Dip in beaten eggs, and then in cracker crumbs or fine corn meal. Fry in boiling fat. A poached egg on each slice makes quite a substantial breakfast.

Cucumbers—Cucumbers are delicious stuffed and roasted; peel and cut a strip from one side. Remove the seeds; fill with the following forcemeat: One pint of stale bread crumbs; small piece of salt pork, beef suet, or any cold chicken you may have in the house, chopped, a teaspoonful of summer savory; the same of chopped parsley; moisten with beaten egg. Replace the piece which was cut from the side and put slices of bacon over it. Bake for three-quarters of an hour; garnish with mustard and cress or water-cress. Small new potatoes, covered with melted butter and chopped parsley and Brussels sprouts are nice to serve with it. This makes a delicious luncheon entree, or it may be served as a substantial dinner dish.

Make This and Try It for Coughs

This Home-Made Remedy has no Equal for Prompt Results.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually conquers an ordinary cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, spasmodic croup and bronchitis. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasant.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other natural pine elements which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this plan.

Making cough syrup with Pinex and sugar syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada that it is often imitated. But the old, successful mixture has never been equaled.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

THE DAWN OF PEACE

By John Ruskin.

Awake! awake! the stars are pale, the east is russet gray.
They fade, behold, the phantoms fade that kept the gates of day;
Throw wide the burning vales, and let the golden streets be free,
The morning watch is past—the watch of evening shall not be.

Put off, put off your mail, ye kings, and beat your brands to dust!
A surer grasp your hands must know, your hearts a better trust.
Nay bend aback the lance's point and break the helmet bar;
A noise is on the morning winds, but not the noise of war.

Among the grassy mountain paths the glittering troops increase—
They come! They come! How fair their feet—They come that publish peace!
Yea, victory! fair victory! your enemies and ours!
And all the clouds are clasped in light, and all the earth with flowers.

Ah, still depressed and dim with dew, but yet a little while,
And radiant with the deathless rose the wilderness shall smile;
And every tender living thing shall feed by streams of rest;
Nor lamb shall from the fold be lost nor nursling from the nest.

For aye, the time of wrath is past, and near the time of rest,
And honor binds the brow of man, and faithfulness his breast,—
Behold, the time of wrath is past, and righteousness shall be,
And the Wolf is dead in Arcady, and the Dragon in the sea!

BE A GOOD BOY; GOOD-BYE

How oft in my dreams I go back to the day
When I stood at our old wooden gate,
And started to school in full battle array,
Well armed with a primer and slate.
And as the latch fell I thought myself free,
And gloried, I fear, on the sly,
Till I heard a kind voice that whispered to me:
"Be a good boy; good-bye."

"Be a good boy; good-bye."
They have followed me all these years;
They have given a form to my youthful dreams,
And they scattered my foolish fears.
They have stayed my feet on many a brink,
Unseen by a blinded eye;
For just in time I would pause and think:
"Be a good boy; good-bye."

Oh, brother of mine, in the battle of life,
Just starting, or nearing its close,
This motto aloft, in the midst of the strife,
Will conquer wherever it goes.
Mistakes you will make, for each of us errs,
But, brother, just honestly try
To accomplish your best. In whatever occurs,
Be a good boy; good-bye.

THE FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL

By Theodosia Garrison

I'm askin' you'll be easy for a bit, sir;
The lad's had little but a thrush's schoolin',
The blue skies and the fields, the little whipster,
'Tis time enough for something more—(but whisper),
He'll go the better for an easy rulin'.

Herself was always for the bit of readin',
But Danny here—he's great for growin' things;
There's not a primrose that he'd not be heedin';
Herself is right—'tis graver things he's needin';
The thrush is tamer once you clip his wings.

I'd never have you spare him with the learnin',
(And faith 'tis little that the lad has had);
But if above his task you'll see him turnin',
To watch the field—'tis just the thrush's yearnin',
I'm askin' you'll be easy with the lad.

THE RANCHMAN'S RIDE

BY Larry Chittenden.

Hurrah for a ride on the prairies free,
On a fiery untamed steed,
Where the curlew fly and the coyotes cry
And the fragrant breeze goes whispering by!
Hurrah, and away with speed.

With left hand light on the bridle rein
And saddle girths cinched behind,
With lariate tied at the pommel's side
And the lusty broncho, true and tried,
We'll race with the whistling wind.

We are off and away like a flash of light,
As swift as the shooting star;
As an arrow flies toward its distant prize,
On! on we whirl toward the shimmering skies;
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
As free as a bird o'er billowy sea,
We skim the flowered divide;
Like seamew strong we fly along,
While the earth resounds with galloping song
As we plunge through the fragrant tide.

Avaunt with your rides in crowded towns!
Give me the prairies free,
Where the curlews fly and the coyotes cry
And the heart expands 'neath the azure sky;
Ah! that's the ride for me.

IT SINGETH LOW IN EVERY HEART

By John W. Chadwick.

It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all—
A song of those who answer not,
Forever we may call;
They throng the silence of the breast,
We see them as of yore—
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet
Who walk with us no more.

'Tis hard to take the burden up,
When these have laid it down;
They brightened all the joys of life,
They softened every frown;
But, oh, 'tis good to think of them,
When we are troubled sore!
Thanks be to God that such have been,
Although they are no more!

More homelike seems the vast unknown,
Since they have entered there;
To follow them were not so hard,
Wherever they may fare;
They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God, for evermore.

LIFE AND DEATH

Ernest Crosby.

So he died for his faith. That was fine—
More than most of us do;
But say! Can we add to that line—
That he lived for it too?

In his death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to truth.
Did his life do the same in the past
From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die! Men have died
For a wish or a whim—
From bravado or passion or pride.
Was it harder for him?

But to live—every day to live out
All the truth that he dreamt,
While friends met his conduct with doubt,
And the world, with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he lived;
Never mind how he died.

HOW DID YOU DIE?

Edmund Vance Cooke.

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it,
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it.

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce,
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only, how did you die?

OH, COME, COME AWAY

From the German.

Oh, come, come away, from labor now reposing,
Let busy care awhile forbear.
Oh, come, come away.
Come, come, our social joys renew,
And there where trust and friendship grew,
Let true hearts welcome you,
Oh, come, come away.

From toil and the cares on which the day is closing,
The hour of eve brings sweet reprieve,
Oh, come, come away.
Oh, come where love will smile on thee
And 'round its hearth will gladness be,
And time fly merrily,
Oh, come, come away.

While sweet Philomel, the weary traveler cheering,
With evening songs her notes prolong,
Oh, come, come away.
In answering songs of sympathy,
We'll sing in tuneful harmony,
Of hope, joy, liberty,
Oh, come, come away.

The bright day is gone, the moon and stars appearing
With silver light illume the night,
Oh, come, come away.
Come join your prayers with ours, address
Kind heaven our peaceful homes to bless
With health, hope, happiness,
Oh, come, come away.

THE GRAVES OF THE HOUSEHOLD

By Felicia Hemans.

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with glee;
Their graves were severed far and wide,
By mount and stream and sea.

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow;
She had each folded flower in sight
Where are those dreamers now?

One 'midst the forest of the west,
By a dark stream is laid—
The Indian knows his place of rest
Far in the cedar shade.

The sea, the blue, lone sea, hath one—
He lies where pearls lie deep
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

SWEET AFTON

Robert Burns.

Flow gently, sweet Afton,
Among thy green braes,
Flow gently; I'll sing thee
A song in thy praise.
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton
Disturb not her dream.

Flow gently, sweet Afton,
Among thy green braes,
Flow gently, I'll sing thee
A song in thy praise
Ye wild whistling warblers
Thy music forbear,
I charge you disturb not
The slumbering fair.

A GOOD WAY TO SERVE

Just to be tender, just to be true;
Just to be glad the whole day through.
Just to be merciful, just to be mild;
Just to be trustful as a child;
Just to be gentle and kind and sweet;
Just to be helpful with willing feet;
Just to be cheery when things go wrong;
Just to drive sadness away with song;
Whether the hour is dark or bright,
Just to be loyal to God and the right;
Just to believe that God knows best;
Just in His promises ever to rest;
Just to let love be our daily key—
This is God's will for you and me.

CHILDLESS WOMEN

These women once childless, now happy and physically well with healthy children will tell how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made all this possible. Here are the names and correct addresses—write them if you want to, and learn for yourself. They are only a few out of many thousands.

"Our first baby is strong and healthy and we attribute this result to the timely use of your Compound."—Mrs. Fred Yohann, Kent, Oregon.

"I owe my life and my baby's good health to your Compound."—Mrs. W. O. Spencer, R. F. D., No. 2, Troy, Alabama.

"I have three children and took your Compound each time."—Mrs. John Howard, Wilmington, Vermont.

"I have a lovely baby boy and you can tell every one that he is a 'Pinkham' baby."—Mrs. Louis Fischer, 32 Munroe St., Carlstadt, N. J.

"We are at last blessed with a sweet little baby girl."—Mrs. G. A. Laperouse, Montegut, La.

"I have one of the finest baby girls you ever saw."—Mrs. C. E. Goodwin, 1012 S. 6th St., Wilmington, N. C.

"My husband is the happiest man alive today." — Mrs. Clara Darbrake, 397 Marilla St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Now I have a nice baby girl, the joy of our home."—Mrs. Dosylva Cote, No. 117 So. Gate St., Worcester, Mass.

"I have a fine strong baby daughter now." —Mrs. A. A. Giles, Dewittville, N. Y., Route 44.

"I have a big, fat, healthy boy."—Mrs. A. A. Balenger, R. F. D. No. 1, Baltimore, Ohio.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

Will you please print a biography of Sir Isaac Newton?—A. L. O., Texas.

Sir Isaac Newton was born in Linconlnshire, England, December 25, 1642, died at London, March 20, 1727. He early developed a taste for mechanical invention and for the study of mathematics. While at Trinity college he discovered the binomial theorem, well known to all students of algebra. Later he made other discoveries in the higher mathematics. He turned his attention to the telescope, still imperfect, and he discovered that light vibrations are not homogeneous, but that some light waves are more refrangible than others. In the period from 1666 to 1668 he first conceived that gravitation on the earth is the same force which holds the planets in their orbits; but it was not until several years after that he was able to give the mathematical proof. In 1668 he made the first reflecting telescope. In 1669 he became professor of mathematics at Cambridge University, and for several years devoted himself to researches on light and colors. In 1704 he published his great work on optics. He then returned to his studies on the laws of gravitation, explained why the weight of bodies varies at different latitudes, the tides, the precession of the equinoxes, and the intricate subject of the moon's motions. His greatest mathematical work. The Principia, was published in 1687.

GOVERNORS OF STATES

Kindly give the names of the governors of the different states of the Union.—E. R. D., Camp, Ohio.

The governors of the states and the dates of their election are as follows: Alabama, Emmet O'Neal, elected in 1910; Arizona, J. W. P. Hunt, 1911; Arkansas, J. T. Robinson, 1912; California, H. W. Johnson, 1910; Colorado, E. M. Ammons, 1912; Connecticut, S. E Baldwin, 1912; Delaware, C. R. Miller, 1912; Florida, Park Trammell, 1912; Georgia, J. M. Brown, 1910; Idaho, J. M. Haines, 1912; Illinois, E. F. Dunne, 1912; Indiana, S. M. Ralston, 1912; Iowa, G. W. Clarke, 1912; Kansas, G. H. Hodges, 1912; Kentucky, J. B. McCreary, 1911; Louisiana, L. E. Hall, 1912; Maine, W. T. Haines, 1912; Maryland, P. L. Goldsbourough, 1911; Massachusetts, E. N. Fos, 1912; Michigan, W. N. Ferris, 1912; Minnesota, A. O. Eberhart, 1912; Missouri, E. W. Major, 1912; Mississippi, Earl Brewer, 1911; Montana, S. V. Stewart, 1912; Nevada, T. L. Oddie, 1910; Nebraska, J. N. Morehead, 1912; New Hampshire, S. D. Felker, 1912; New Jersey, Fielder, who was president of the senate, and succeeded Wilson when he resigned; New Mexico, W. C. MacDonald, 1911; New York, Wm. Sulzer, 1912; North Carolina, Locke Craig, 1912; North Dakota, L. B. Hanna, 1912; Ohio, J. M. Cox, 1912; Oklahoma, Lee Cruce, 1910; Oregon, Oswald West, 1910; Pennsylvania, J. K. Teuer, 1910; Rhode Island, A. J. Pothier, 1912; South Carolina, C. L. Blease, 1912; South Dakota, F. M. Bryne, 1912; Tennessee, B. W. Hooper, 1912; Texas, V. B. Colquitt, 1912; Utah, Wm. Spry, 1912; Vermont, A. M. Fletcher, 1912; Virginia, W. H. Mann, 1912; Washington, Ernest Lister, 1912; West Virginia, H. D. Hatfield, 1912; Wisconsin, F. E. McGovern, 1912; Wyoming, J. M. Carey, 1910.

HELL GATE

Will you kindly tell me something of Hell Gate?—S. C. S., Pacific Grove, Calif.

Hell Gate is a narrow, rocky part of the East River, seven miles from the Battery, or lower end of Manhattan island. The navigation of this strait was formerly dangerous and difficult, but the rocks which obstructed it have been removed. It is said that when sailing vessels used to go through this straight one in every 50 was very badly damaged.

The Narrows are a narrow part of New York bay, a channel which connects upper New York bay with lower New York bay, and separates Long Island and Staten Island. At the south entrance of the Narrows are two forts, Fort Hamilton on Long Island and Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island.

THE HOOKWORM

I would like to have you print some information about the hookworm.—J. E., Otisco, Ind.

The disease called hookworm is common in five of the southern states of this country. It was first brought over from Africa by the negroes. It has only been recently that the scientists and doctors have been able to cure the disease. When certain cases were brought to them they were treated as malaria, but now it is known that these cases were hookworm. This fact was first discovered by doctors who treated the disease which became prevalent among workmen constructing the St. Gotthard tunnel in the Alps.

The ravages of the disease are terrible among the persons afflicted. In the south there are many such persons who do not work and seem shiftless to those who do not know the effects of the disease. The hookworm is a parasite which becomes attached to the outside of the body and from there makes its way to the intestines, where it does its greatest damage. Usually the damp soil breeds these parasites, and when the poor people of the south walk along in their uncovered feet the worm clings to them.

The hookworm itself is less than one inch long and looks like a bit of soiled coarse thread. The mouth is cup-shaped and bordered by a flattened rim that can be pressed snugly against the intestines while feeding. The strong and muscular esophagus becomes a powerful and effective suction pump. When the hookworm is ready to eat it presses its mouth disk against the wall of the intestine, draws a tiny piece of mumous membrane into its mouth, and punctures it with its lancets and fangs. Through the minute holes thus made the blood is sucked out. These punctures are repeated many times and finally the membrane is riddled. After the worm has dropped off bacteria find lodgment in the holes and produce small ulcers. Probably the most common and effective remedy is thymol and epsom salts, the former being administered by a physician.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS

Will the Question Bureau please give me a short biography of Stephen B. Elkins?—G. B., French Creek, W. Va.

Stephen Benton Elkins, the American politician, was born in Ohio, September 26, 1841, and died January 4, 1911. His family removed to Missouri when he was a child, and there he attended the public schools, graduating from the University of Missouri in 1860. After his graduation he enlisted in the Union army. In 1866 he married Sallie Davis. In 1863 Elkins was admitted to the bar and the same year became a member of the territorial legislature. Later he became the territorial district attorney and then the territorial attorney general. Still later he was United States district attorney. From 1873 to 1877 he was a delegate in congress from the territory of New Mexico. He then removed to West Virginia. There he became largely interested in coal mines and railroads, founding a town bearing his name. Ever since 1884 Elkins was prominent in presidential campaigns. In 1891 he was made secretary of war, holding the position for two years. In 1894 he was elected senator from West Virginia for the first time, being also elected in 1900 and 1907.

OLIVER H. PERRY

Kindly give a short life history of Oliver Hazard Perry.—T. J. P., Freeport, Ohio.

Oliver Hazard Perry, the American naval officer, was born August 23, 1785, and died August 23, 1819. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1799, cruised among the West Indies, served in the war against Tripoli, and in 1809 was given command of a schooner. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he was in command of a division of gunboats at Newport, R. I., but in 1813 was transferred, at his own request, to Lake Erie under the command of Commodore Chauncey. On September 10 of the same year Perry, commanding nine vessels, was victor in a battle with the British. This victory placed Lake Erie in the hands of the Americans. Congress gave Perry a gold medal in recognition of his services, and he was promoted captain. In 1814 he was put in the command of the Java at Baltimore. After the war he went to the Mediterranean with Decatur's squadron. Perry was promoted commodore, and in 1819 given command of a squadron for the West Indies and South America. In July of that year he ascended the Orinoco river to Angostura, and on leaving the river was seized with yellow fever, which caused his death on the day that his ship reached Port Spain, Trinidad. He was buried there, but in 1826 his remains were transferred to Newport, R. I.

GLACIAL PERIOD

I wish to have some information about the glacial period.—W. R., Remus, Mich.

A glacial period was caused by the lowering of the mean annual temperature of the territory affected. When the summer became too short to melt the snow and ice of winter, the glaciers began to form and this must have continued many thousands of years to produce the effects apparent all over northern America and Europe. The cause of the lowering of the temperature for so long a time must be astronomical.

In North America three centers of glaciation are recognized, the Cordilleran, along the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia, whence the ice flowed eastward possible 1,000 miles or more. Kewatin, near Hudson Bay, whence the ice advanced southeast, south and southwest, reaching as far south as Iowa; and the Laurentide, north of the St. Lawrence river and in Labrador, whence the ice advanced over eastern Canada, New England and the central states as far west as the Mississippi.

The time since the close of the ice age has been variously estimated, average estimates being around 20,000 years.

PEABODY FUND

Please give full information concerning the Peabody Fund.—O. C. L., Abbott, Va.

This fund was founded in 1867 by George Peabody for educational purposes in the south. In the articles of endowment the words are that the money shall be used for promoting "intellectual, moral and industrial education in the most destitute portion of the southern states." The first gift was securities amouating to $21,000,000, of which $1,000,000 were Mississippi state bonds. The Mississippi bonds were afterward repudiated. Mr. Peabody gave $1,000,000 additional in 1869. The fund was placed in charge of 15 trustees, men prominent in the United States. The trustees held meetings annually, generally in New York city. They had authority to spend the interest and 40 per cent of the principal the first two years; after that time the principal was to remain intact for 30 years, when the whole amount might be divided and distributed for educational purposes. Efforts were to be made to work with existing schools, to strengthen weak schools, and to promote in general elementary education. The district desiring a share of the fund should contribute twice the amount granted by the trustees. Normal and training schools for teachers received special attention, and scholarships were granted to many worthy pupils—at first $200 each, later $100. From the establishment of the fund to the end of 30 years the total sum paid out was $2,600,000. The greater part of this sum was used in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. M., Pimento, Ind.—We can give no biography of John Aiken, the author.

A. N., Bristol, Vt.—One cause of absolute divorce in Vermont is desertion for three years.

HOUSE RECEIVES TARIFF REPORT

Measure Shows Effort to Reduce High Cost of Living.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The conference report on the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill was submitted in the house this afternoon by Representative Oscar Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of the house conferees.

It will be called up for consideration in the house tomorrow and is expected to reach the President for his signature some time before the end of the week. It will hardly reach the White House before Saturday.

Republicans Didn't Sign.

The conference committee met shortly after 10 o'clock and the complete report was submitted to the full committee by Chairman Simmons. After a brief discussion it was approved by the eight Democrats, while the six Republicans, who had taken no part in the conference deliberations, refused to sign it.

Senator Lafollette, one of the Republican conferees who voted for the tariff bill in the senate, announced to the conference that he did not decline to approve the report because of prejudice against, but because he had not been consulted in the preparation of the agreement.

Amendments Rejected.

Two amendments were offered by minority members of the conference committee, but both were rejected by Deemocrats. Rep. Murdock, Progressive, moved that the house accept the Clarke cotton futures tax while Rep. Fordney, Republican, offered an amendment to extend from March to June, 1914, the time when the new sugar tariff becomes effective.

Reps. Fordney, Murdock and Payne and Senators Penrose and LaFollette did not sign the conference report. Senator Lodge was absent.

No definite agreement has been reached by the Democratic conference committee members today as to what should be done with the cotton futures question. But it was expected that when a second conference is arranged on the amendment it may be dropped from the bill. While President Wilson has favored the proposed plan advanced by house leaders he made it clear today he would not insist on its being put into the bill.

The conference repeals section 8 of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which provided that Cuba have a preferential rate of 20 per cent on sugar and that the general tariff of the United States should not be reduced below the figures of the Dingle tariff law of 1897. The section of the house bill which would have thrown outside the civil service the entire force of income tax administrators for a period of two years was changed by the conference committee. In its new form employes of the international revenue office in Washington "below the grade of chief of divisions" concerned with the income tax, must still be selected under civil service rules.

The new provision of the income tax allowing a $4,000 exemption for a married person provides that only one deduction of $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together.

The bill is probably now in the form that it will go to the President and in the form in which it will pass into the statutes. The cotton tax amendment is the only matter on which the conferees reported a disagreement and that is expected to go out of the bill ultimately, although the house will probably send the matter back to the conference or suggest a compromise, which the senate is almost certain to reject. The result will be legislation on this subject.

There will be some sharp debate on the report before it is agreed to in both senate and house. Ohio representatives will struggle to restore the senate paragraph improving the tax on wine spirits used in the California sweet wine industry which the conference committee struck out. There will be the usual parliamentary and partisan struggle resulting from points of order on the conference report, because it is alleged the conferees have violated the rules of conference by introducing new matter into the bill. This will take some time, but it is not likely t o work any changes in the bill.

An attack will be made on the conference report because the Democrats ignored the Republican members of the committee in considering the matters in dispute between the house and senate. Republican leaders will denounce this method of making a tariff bill. The cotton tax matter will give rise to some talk before it is disposed of.

Viewing the work of Democrats on the tariff generally, it can be said that the bill is expected b. treasury experts to raise sixteen million dollars more in revenue the first year it is in operation than will be needed for the expense of the government. The income tax alone is expected to produce $83,000,000. The average ad valorem duty under the new law will be less than 27 per cent probably, as against 35 per cent under the Payne-Aldrich law. The senate lowered the average ad valorem in the house bill from 29 per cent to 26. The conference probably made a slight increase of the senate average.

To Lower Cost of Living.

The bill was framed primarily o lower the cost of necessaries of life. To do so it became necessary to cut the duties and in many cases abolish them entirel; on products of the farm. The Democrats claim that the farmer has never benefited by these duties because he was an exporter. Whatever inconvenience, if any, results from the lowering of the duties on his products will be more than compensated for, they say, by the lower duties on his necessaries, such as farm implements, which have been put on the free list, and wearing apparel, which is carrying a lower duty than ever before.

Wool goes upon the free list. Meat goes upon the free list, as do all live animals that are "fit for human food."

The greatest relative reductions in the bill were made in the steel schedule.

comes, the postponement of the date when free raw wool and reduced duties on woolen goods should become effective, so that trade may adjust itself; the transfer to the free list of pig iron, ferro-manganese ore and cheap grades of iron and the reduction of duties on food products and many other articles.

As the tariff bill was prepared for presentation to the house today by Chairman Underwood, of the house conferees, it contained practically all of the reductions of duty that President Wilson had insisted were part of the Democratic program and made sweeping reductions in the tariff on

The Income Tax.

Probably the most important new legislation in the bill is the income tax. Starting with a prospective revenue of nearly $100,000,000 ($83,000,000 to be exact), the country has recourse to such a tax in time of peace for the first time in its history. Democrats announce that if the policy of meeting public expenditures by direct taxes should prove popular they will gradually give up customs and internal revenue as a source of supply and rely more and more on an income tax in the future, thus making wealth rather than consumption pay. This foreshadows a gradual approach to a free trade policy.

For over two and a half weeks the eight Democratic members of the conference committee had been at work adjusting differences and compromising disputed questions. When the six Republicans were called in today it was only to give their formal expression of opinion upon the report which the Democrats had prepared. As the tariff bill went into the conference committee, it carried more than 670 amendments made by the senate, and which the house refused to accept. All of these had been settled early today with the exception of the Clarke amendment proposing a tax on trading in cotton futures.

In many of its more important amendments to the bill, the senate was successful in convincing the conferees that the change should be accepted. These included the heavy increase in the tax rate on large inearly all articles of general use. The conference report, under the situnation existing in congress, had to go first to the house for approval before it could be laid before the senate.

A summary of the agreements that have been informally announced from day to day during the conference work, the report shows the following important alterations of the original Underwood house bill:

Some Changes.

The tax rate on incomes above $75,000 was increased by a graduated scale from three per cent to seven per cent and the income tax exemption reduced from $4,000 to $3,000. Articles added to the free list include pig iron, ferro managanese ore, cheap grades of iron, cattle and other food animals, wheat flour, flax hemp, sugar refining machinery, school text books, sand blast machinery, indigo dye, photographic moving picture films, cement asphalt and many other articles.

A new classification for woolen stockings, gloves and mittens, makes a reduction from the house rate on these valued at less than $1.20 a dozen and an increase on those above. Angora wool and articles made from it were given a higher duty than in the house bill.

The house rate on silk ribbons and narrow fabrics was increased from 40 to 45 per cent, while the house rates on common paper boxboards and papers used for photographic prints were reduced. An increased rate of duty was provided for lithographic views of American scenes and the rate on surface coated papers suitable for covering boxes was increased from 35 to 40 per cent. Reduction in the house duties was made on wearing apparel of cattle or goat skins, fur hats, rough forms of dog and goat skins, camel's hair press cloth for use in cotton oil mills and through a reclassification rates will be slightly reduced from those fixed by the house on fancy grades of cotton cloth. The house rate on cotton stockings and half hose was reduced. Reductions in the house rates in the chemical schedule covered perfumes and medicinal soaps, crude chickle, linseed oil, chlorate of potash and several other items, while the house rates were increased on many kinds of acids and on some classes of paints. The senate succeeded in reducing the house rates on high power lenses, surveying instruments, telescopes and the like. Most of the senate changes reducing the rates on iron and steel products were approved by the conference commission making the rates considerable lower on the average than those of the original house bill.

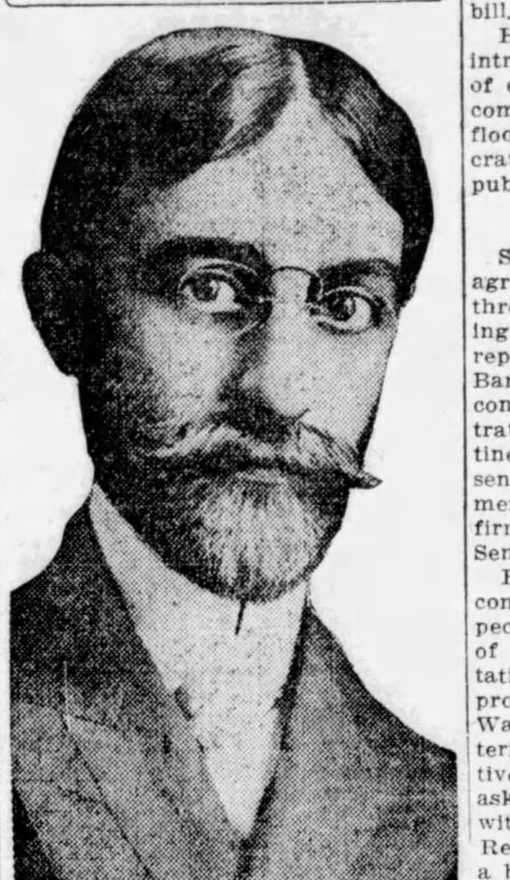
The tariff on automobiles fixed by the house at 45 per cent and radically cut by the senate was finally compromised by making a new classification of automobiles valued below $2,000 for which a rate of 30 per cent was fixed.

Some of the important changes agreed to by the conference covered the schedule of agricultural products and provisions. In addition to putting cattle and sheep on the free list the conference agreed to reductions on oats, butter, beets, extracts of meat, currants, chocolate and other provisions and vegetables.

The five per cent rebate on the tariff made in the house bill on goods brought in American ships was retained in conference with the added provision that it should not be "so construed as to abrogate or in any way impair or affect the provisions of any treaty" the United States has. The conference also amended that portion of the house bill requiring foreign manufacturers or exporters to submit their books to American customs agents so that if the exporter refuses to allow such examination, an additional tariff duty of 15 per cent advalorem can be imposed on his exports.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page—this issue.

Diplomat Called Back to Reply to Charges



POST WHEELER

Washington, Sept. 26.—Post Wheeler has been summoned from his post in Rome as secretary of the American embassy to answer charges. The Italian government permits diplomats and diplomatic attaches to receive goods from other countries without paying any duty, and reports of the case are to the effect that Wheeler is accused of taking advantage of this courtesy to make a profit for himself by turning it to commercial advantage.

Wheeler has been in the diplomatic service since July 21, 1908. On December 29, 1906, in Tokyo, Wheeler, who was educated in Princeton University under Woodrow Wilson, married Hallie Erminie Rives, the novelist and cousin of Amelie, Princess Troubetskoy.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, September 22.

SENATE—Senator Martine spoke in defense of Secretary Bryan's lecture tours. The appointment of Joseph W. Folk, former governor of Missouri, to be solicitor of the state department, was confirmed. Samuel Untermyer was heard by the committee on banking and currency on the administration bill. Conferees on the tariff bill continued their work, agreeing to some portions of the income tax section. Adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE — John A. Peters was sworn in as a member from the third Maine distict. Representative Howard, of Georgia, introduced a resolution to retire government 2 per cent bonds by issuing them for postal savings deposits.

Tuesday, September 23.

SENATE—Banking and currency committee continued hearings on the administration bill. Appropriations committee held hearings on deficiency appropriation bill. Attorney General McReynolds said he opposed the abolishment of the commerce court. Tariff conferees continued their work. Chaiman Simmons saying he hoped for a final agreement late tonight.

HOUSE—District committee considered Representative Smith's bill to construct a bridge across the Anacostia river from South Capitol street to Poplar Point. Representative Sherley declared that $150,000 is all that the government will pay for the Cape Henry fortification site. Representative Fairchild, of New York, telegraphed to Chairman Garrett, of lobby committee, asking permission to file sworn statement in answer to the Mulhall charges.

Wednesday, September 24.

SENATE—The banking committee heard witnesses from the northwest on the administration currency bill. The appropriations committee heard further protests against abolishing the commece court. The public lands committee took up the Hetch Hetchy bill for San Francisco's water supply, and voted to report it favorably. The senate and house conferees agreed to disagree on the Clarke cotton futures amendment to the tariff bill.

HOUSE—Representative Borland introduced resolutions to legislate out of existence the Lincoln memorial commission. Speaker Clark left the floor to vigorously defend the Democratic caucus against attacks of Republicans.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

SENATE—Tariff conferees reached agreement on practically all but three disputed questions in the pending bill. An effort is being made to report the bill to the house tomorrow. Banking and currency committee continued hearings on the administration currency measure. Only routine business was transacted in the senate. A number of minor appointments were made and several confirmations later in the afternoon. Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—The interstate commerce committee began hearings on prospective legislation to insure the safety of travelers on railroads. Representative Buchanan introduced a bill to protect laborers on buildings in Washington, by requiring strong material for scaffolding. Representative French introduced a resolution asking Secretary Bryan to negotiate with white slave extradition treaties. Representative Woodruff introduced a bill to increase the salaries of rural mail cariers. Repesentative Gardner, recently nominated for governor by the Republicans of Massachusetts, was given an ovation by his colleagues in the house. House adjourned until Saturday.

Saturday, Sept. 27.

SENATE—Not in session. Tariff conferees deliberated on their report on the Underwood-Simmons bill, which agrees upon all differences except the cotton future tax. Administration currency bill hearings suspended until Monday.

HOUSE—Elections committee heard Mayor Grace, of Charleston, make charges of irregularities in the election of Representative Whaley from the first South Carolina district. Favorable committee report ordered on Representative Stafford's bill to add $50,000 to the appropriation for a federal appraiser's storehouse at Milwaukee, Wis. Adjourned to noon Monday in respect for the late Representative Roddenbery of Georgia.

WILSON GLAD FIELDER WON

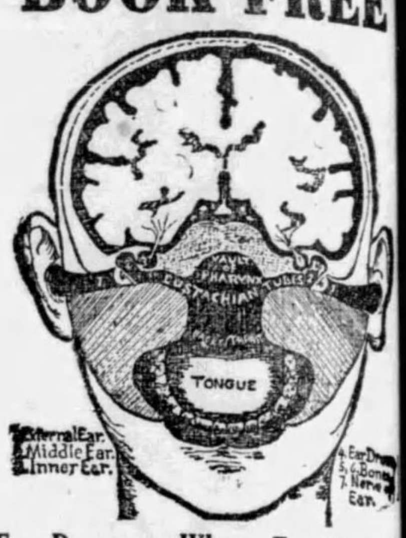
President Sends Congratulations to New Jersey Governor.

Washington, Sept. 24.—President Wilson today telegraphed his congratulations to Acting Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, nominated yesterday at the Democratic primaries for governor.

At the White House it was declared that the primary returns showed the supporters of President Wilson to be in control of the New Jersey Democracy.

"An unqualified and emphatic victory," was Secretary Tumulty's comment on the results in the numerous contests between so-called Wilson and anti-Wilson Democrats throughout the state.

HEADNOISES BOOK FREE



Ear Passages Where Trouble Starts

If you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears, or a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose, write at once for the wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises and how to treat them, now being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, the famous Deafness Specialist Sproule.

This book explains just what causes distressing head and ear noises, and shows how they are the forerunners of that terrible affliction—Deafness. It points out the way of escape and has already helped hundreds to get rid of their head and ear noises absolutely and permanently, and to regain clear, distinct hearing. From beginning to end it's full of medical information of great value to all sufferers from head noises, and it's illustrated with fine pictures of the head and ear passages where the trouble comes. Send for this book at once and learn of the successful New Method for the treatment of your head and ear noises. It's yours, just for the asking. Write your name and address on the dotted lines and mail the Free Book Coupon to **Deafness Specialist Sproule, Trade Building, Boston.**

Free Headnoises Book Coupon

Name..............................

Address..............................

....

8 of Family Under 16 Burned to Death

Quebec, Sept. 26.—Eight children of Ulric Trudel, all under 16 years of age, were burned to death early today as they slept in their home in St. Francois street. Trudel, his wife, the oldest son, Antoine, and one daughter were the only members of the family left alive. They were badly burned and Mrs. Trudel may not survive.

The house was a three-story wooden structure. The Trudels own but rented rooms to five other families. The family lived on the top floor, and their escape was cut off. The father and mother dropped Antoine from a window, and he was severely hurt by the fall. A neighbor rescued a baby girl. Mrs. Trudel was carried out by firemen.

The children who lost their lives were four daughters and four sons, the youngest two years old.

Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

—And They'll Even Make A Blind Man See—

Of course, I don't mean one blind from birth or disease—but near-blind and weak-eyed on account of old age.

Now it makes no difference if you're as near-blind and weak-eyed as the old gentleman shown in the above picture, I'm going to send you a handsome pair of 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED "Perfect Vision" spectacles without a cent of money, and if you like to go out hunting occasionally, you'll find that you can shoulder your gun and drop the smallest squirrel off the tallest tree top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, they'll easily enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach.

Write me today for a pair of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine, and as soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, no matter how weak they may be; sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on, even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye-pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough try-out, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep the lenses forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. If you want to do me this favor just write your name, address and age on the below $3.50 certificate at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

3.50 DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.—Room 9 ST. LOUIS, MO. 3.50

Please send me on 7-days' free trial a handsome pair of 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED spectacles, set complete with your famous "Perfect Vision" lenses, all ready for use, also a fine leatherette plush-lined German-silver-tipped gold-lettered pocketbook spectacle-case, and if I find that the 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED frame is really overlaid and stiffened with genuine 10-karat pure gold, and will positively stand the 10-karat solid gold acid test without the slightest discoloration (so that I will be proud to wear them in company and to church on Sundays) then and then only will I pay you your special reduced advertising price of $1.50, if in my opinion they are really worth $5, the price you have them stamped in the nosepiece, as shown in the above picture. If, however, I don't want to keep the spectacle-frames for any reason whatever, I am positively going to remove the lenses and put them into my own frames without paying you one single solitary cent for them, as you have agreed in the above announcement to accept this certificate in full and complete payment of a pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" lenses as an advertisement, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

MY AGE IS..............................

NAME..............................

POSTOFFICE..............................

RURAL ROUTE AND BOX No............STATE........

3.50 3.50

IMPORTANT—Fill out this certificate right now and mail it to me at once without a cent of money.

Every Blemish Removed In Ten Days

Get the Beauty Methods of This Beautiful Woman

I Will Tell Every Reader of This Paper How FREE!

I only ask that you write me first. Send no money. All confidential. No one else will know. Then to you, and any reader of this paper, I'll give full details of my wonderful and astonishing treatment. No obligations. No risk. You be the sole judge. I offer this fairly and truthfully—FREE to you.

My great complexion beauty marvel has instantly produced a sensation. You can try it without risk and prove all I say—all that thousands of others say who know the results. Stubborn cases have been cured that baffled physicians and beauty specialists for years. You have never in all your life used or heard of anything like it. Will make muddy complexions, red spots, pimples, blackheads, eruptions vanish almost like magic.

No cream, lotion, enamel, salve, plaster, bandage, mask, massage, diet or apparatus, nothing to swallow. It doesn't matter whether or not your complexion is a "fright," whether your face is full of muddy spots, peppery blackheads, embarrassing pimples and eruptions, or whether your skin is rough and "porey," and you've tried almost everything under the sun to get rid of the blemishes. This wonderful treatment, in just ten days, positively removes every blemish and beautifies your skin in a marvelous way. You look years younger. It gives the bloom and tint of purity of a freshly blown rose. In ten days you can be the subject of the wild admiration of all your friends, no matter what your age or condition of health.

All Methods Now Known Are Cast Aside By Pearl LaSage

former actress, who now offers to tell women of the most remarkable complexion treatment ever known — *Nothing to Wear—Nothing to Take Internally —Absolutely Harmless and Pleasant to Use.*

So, this minute, send me your name and address on the free coupon, or postal or letter, and by return mail I will write you full details in plain sealed envelope — free. Decide *now* and *do it* for your own greater happiness.

Your Complexion Can Look Like Hers If You Will Send Your Name

I Promise You

Your face; even arms, hands, shoulders are beautified beyond your fondest dreams. All this I will absolutely prove to you before your own eyes in your mirror in Ten Days. This treatment is absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin, and very pleasant to use. No change in your mode of living necessary. *Few minutes every day does it.*

You, Too, Can Now Have a Beautiful Complexion At Once

FREE COUPON

Pearl La Sage, Suite 405
2120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I am a reader of this paper and am entitled to know full details of the sensational, harmless, scientific method for giving marvelous beauty to the complexion and removing every blemish in ten days. There is no obligation whatever on my part for this information.

Name ....

Street ....

City .... *State* ....

SHERIDAN'S NIECE FIGHTS TO RETAIN POSTOFFICE

Washington, Sept. 27.—Senator Barton today announced that he will take up a fight to retain Mrs. Nellie Sheridan Wilson, favorite niece of General Phil Sheridan, in office as postmistress at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, until the end of her present term in January, 1915. The postoffice department this week declared the Somerset office vacant, and Rep. H. C. Claypool of Chillicothe has nominated a Democrat to take the place of Mrs. Wilson.

The complaint against Mrs. Wilson is that she married while in office and thereby automatically severed herself from the payroll. As Miss Sheridan she was married on September 3. Her husband lived barely 12 hours thereafter. Mrs. Wilson appealed to be allowed to serve out the remainder of her term, but there were six hungry Democratic candidates for her $1,500 a year job and the department here yielded to them.

Somerset is the old home of General Sheridan. Mrs. Wilson has been postmistress without opposition for 27 years. She appealed to Senator Burton today to help keep her from being ousted.

KEPT EDISON FROM OFFICE

Boy Didn't Know the Boss When he First Appeared.

Orange, N. J., Sept. 26.—When Thomas A. Edison, who has just recovered from an illness, started to enter his laboratory here yesterday he was intercepted by a lad who had recently become attached to the laboratory office force.

"No strangers allowed in here," said the boy. "It is a rule that no one except employes can enter the building unless they have an appointment with Mr. Edison and you can't see him because he's home sick."

The inventor asked to whom he should go if he wished to make an appointment with Mr. Edison. The new boy summoned W. H. Meadowcroft, Mr. Edison's secretary, who was greatly astonished when he saw the "stranger."

"I've come to take up the work left off by Mr. Edison. I want to know if you are not desirous of employing a man who is willing to work now and then," said the inventor as he shook hands. He added: "Meadowcroft, that boy you have here is all right. I hope he will continue to see that the rules of this laboratory are faithfully carried out."

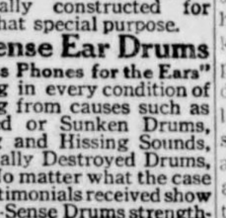
Deafness

From All Causes, Head Noises and Other Ear Troubles Easily and Permanently Relieved!

Thousands who were formerly deaf, now hear distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them. Their life of loneliness has ended and all is now joy and sunshine. The impaired or lacking portions of their ear drums have been reinforced by simple little devices, scientifically constructed for that special purpose.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

often called "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the case or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearer and out of sight when worn.



What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. Write today for our FREE 168 page Book on Deafness—giving you full particulars.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
130 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

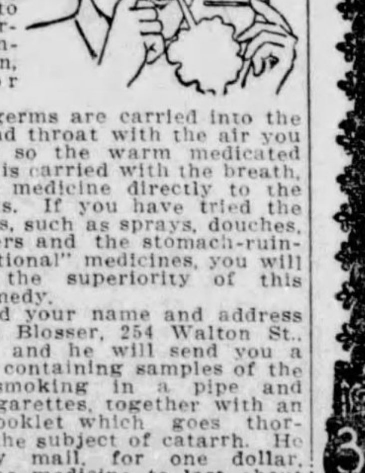
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR ASTHMA

sent by express to any sufferer on Free Trial. If satisfied with it, send $1.00; if not, you owe us nothing—Rev. John Gimson, Rariton, Ill., writes, "It cured me in 1907 and I have had no attack since."—Write today for the Free Trial bottle, giving express office.
W. K. STERLINE, 631 POPLAR ST., SIDNEY, O.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy

Trial Package Mailed Free to Any Sufferer.

If you have catarrh of the head, nose, throat; if catarrh has affected your hearing; if you sneeze, hawk or spit; if you take one cold after another; if your head feels stopped-up; you should try this Remedy discovered by Dr. Blosser, who has made a specialty of treating catarrh for over thirty-nine years.



This Remedy is composed of herbs, flowers and seeds, possessing healing medicinal properties; contains no tobacco, is not injurious or habit-forming; is pleasant to use and perfectly harmless to man, woman or child.

Catarrhal germs are carried into the head, nose and throat with the air you breathe—just so the warm medicated smoke-vapor is carried with the breath, applying the medicine directly to the diseased parts. If you have tried the usual methods, such as sprays, douches, salves, inhalers and the stomach-ruining "constitutional" medicines, you will readily see the superiority of this Smoking Remedy.

Simply send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., and he will send you a free package containing samples of the Remedy for smoking in a pipe and made into cigarettes, together with an illustrated booklet which goes thoroughly into the subject of catarrh. He will send by mail, for one dollar, enough of the medicine to last about one month.

COL. ROOSEVELT OPPOSES PLAN

Doesn't Want to Head Proposed Amalgamation Ticket.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—In many ways and by repeated expressions, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has put a crimp in the plan rapidly forming among stand-pat Republicans to bring about an "amalgamation," so-called, between Republicans and Progressives on the basis of Col. Roosevelt's nomination for the presidency in 1916.

In a letter sent to a Boston newspaper the colonel hit the amalgamation scheme squarely between the eyes, and in various letters and statements sent out by him in the last week encouraging the Progressive party to keep up its independent fight, Col. Roosevelt has plainly indicated that there can be no such thing as an "amalgamation."

To one of his callers recently Col. Roosevelt suggested that it ought not to be necessary to point out the impossibility of political amalgamation between himself and his followers with such Republican leaders as Penrose, Smoot and their kind.

Two Sources.

There are two sources in the politics of Washington from which talk of Roosevelt as "the logical candidate for 1916" springs. The regular Republicans who dislike the colonel, but who see no other chance to win, are willing and apparently anxious to make him the candidate of the Republican party if he will accept the nomination, and these men admit they are willing to accept him as a candidate solely because his nomination would mean his election and the restoration of the Republican party to power.

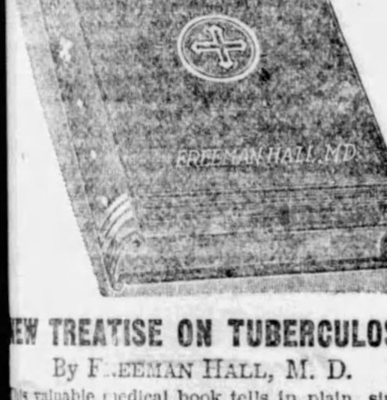
There is still another element made up of progressive Republicans like Cummings, Borah, Clapp, Kenyon, Bristow and others, who appear to be sincerely desirous of having Col. Roosevelt as a candidate of a reorganized Republican party, eliminating the Penrose leadership and putting forward an aggressive declaration of progressive principles.

Some of these men have suggested that Col. Roosevelt should be nominated by the Progressive party and later by the Republican party and that his name should appear under both party emblems on the ballot. Still others have favored a new party to be known as the Progressive-Republican party, which should nominate Roosevelt and permit him to dictate the platform along the lines of the Progressive platform of last year.

It is remarkable how many political leaders in Washington believe that Col. Roosevelt is certain to be the Republican candidate in 1916, dictating his own platform and conducting his campaign in his own way.

The idea is growing here that in any event the presidential struggle of 1916 will be between Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. On this point the sage observation of Senator Burton when the possibility of Roosevelt's nomination was suggested to him is echoed by many others: "There is this to be said for Roosevelt's nomination: He would certainly be elected."

The outcome of the agitation has served to impress politicians here with the utter hopelessness of the Republican situation in the midst of which its leaders are turning to Roosevelt as a candidate in order to save their party from disintegration.



Tuberculosis

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure

Free

NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

By FREEMAN HALL, M. D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Co., 6095 Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich., they will gladly send you the book by return mail FREE and also a generous supply of the new Treatment absolutely Free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

PARALYSIS Conquered at last. Write for proof of cures. Advice free Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets does it. Dr. Chase, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

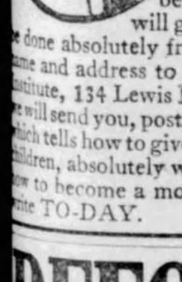
ONE HONEST MAN

When after many disappointments one has finally found the real remedy, shouldn't he tell it to others? I think so. Well, I have found something at last that will renew vitality, overcome prostatic troubles and restore vigor. It is a simple and harmless remedy. I do not make it nor sell it, but you can buy the preparations from your own druggist at trifling cost or get it by mail direct from the manufacturers. If you are interested, write me and I will be glad to tell you exactly what I used and all about it.

ED. A. HEINTZMANN,
208 Monroe St., Hoboken, N. J.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of pain. Sent free



No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 134 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N.Y. and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEND WINTER IN SOUTH AMERICA

New York, Sept. 30.—For more than three months, from about the middle of December to the end of March, Theodore Roosevelt will be buried in the wilds of South America. Arrangements for this end of the Colonel's South American tour were described today, but the announcement did not tell much about times and places because the colonel himself is not sure just where he will go or when he will emerge into civilized country.

Col. Roosevelt will sail from New York October 4 and will spend about two months visiting various cties in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. In these countries he will be the government's guest and he will deliver several formal addresses.

Late in December a little river steamer will leave him and his party of naturalists at Cayaba, Brazil, the head of navigation on the Paraguay river and at that point the hardships of the journey will begin.

The colonel's companions from this point will be Anthony Fiala, New York, the Arctic explorer, and George K. Cherrie, of Indiana, and Leo Miller, of Newfane, Vt., naturalists connected with the American Museum of Natural History, under whose auspices the expedition will be undertaken. Mr. Fiala will look after the equipment of the expedition. Mr. Cherrie will have charge of the collection and preparation of bird specimens, and Mr. Miller will superintend the collection of mamals. The ex-president will be the party's chief huntsman.

These four, with native Indian bearers, canoe men and servants, will embark at Cuyaba in light draft motorboats and canoes, although later it is expected that canoes alone will have to serve. It was said today that when Col. Roosevelt first received invitations to lecture in Brazil, Argentina and Chile, his first idea was to decline, but that the opportunity to hunt and collect scientific specimens in the wilds of Brazil was too attractive for him to resist. This opportunity was brought to his attention by the Rev. John Augustine Zahm, of Washington, provincial of the holy cross, a missionary and scientist, who has explored much of the wild country that Roosevelt will enter. Father Zahm has been consulted by the intinerary and the equipment of the Roosevelt expedition.

$9.25 IS MINIMUM WAGE

And There Will Be No Saturday Night Work in Oregon.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 24.—The industrial welfare commission of Oregon has adopted a ruling, made public today which will become a law November 23, fixing a minimum wage of $9.25 a week for adult women clerks who are not apprentices; defining eight hours and 20 minutes as the maximum day's work and 50 hours as the maximum for a week; and making 6 p. m the latest hour at which any woman may be employed on any day of the year in a merchantile establishment.

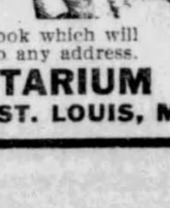
The order automatically eliminates Saturday night shopping and Christmas holiday night shopping in such establishments. Some department store proprietors protested vigorously, but in vain. One department store owner helped frame the ruling and defended it warmly.

TOAST TO CANAL PROPOSED

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Officials of the Panama exposition suggested today that a toast to "The Panama canal and the 1915 international exposition which celebrates its completion" be offered throughout the nation at every dinner, luncheon or banquet held Friday, October 10, the day set by the United States government for blasting the last dike to allow the water to enter the Panama canal.

San Francisco will celebrate the occasion with the blowing of whistles and general rejoicing throughout the city, the signal for which will be the firing of an aerial bomb.

DEFORMITIES CURED



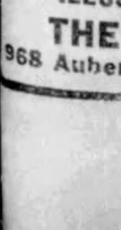
CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operation, and the result is assured.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time should result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases usually make good recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and reference.

HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can often be corrected. No surgical operations or confinement.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, afflicted with Infantile Paralysis have been practically restored at this Sanitarium.



DEFORMED KNEES AND JOINTS of many varieties yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.

This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and paralyzed conditions.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE Write us for illustrated book which will be sent free on request to any address.

THE McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM

968 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sons of Head Hunters Play Baseball

Baseball, America's national pastime, has penetrated even into the wilds of the Philippines. The above picture was taken near Bagni, Luzon, and shows sons of Igorrote head hunters engaged in the game.

PLAN BIG TIME FOR CORN BOYS

Ohio Congressmen Meet to Arrange for Reception in December.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Ohio delegation in congress met today to make arrangements to receive the Ohio corn boys who are to arrive at Washington Wednesday, Dec. 3, on a special train for a stay of three days.

T. P. Riddle, of Lima, representative of the Ohio department of agriculture, has completed arrangements for accommodations for 1,500 excursionists. The increase from 400, which was the size of last year's party, indicates how the corn contest movement is spreading in Ohio.

Far more elaborate preparations will be made this year for the entertainment of the Buckeye boys than a year ago. Every minute of the three days will be filled with interesting events. Among the features will be a reception at the White House by the President, another reception at the Pan-American building, a special cavalry and artillery drill by the troops at Fort Myer and a view of the great pictures at the Corcoran art gallery.

The presence of the corn boys in Washington will be made the occasion of a general Ohio reunion to be held at the D. A. R. Memorial Continental hall. A program of short speeches by Ohio senators, members of the house and prominent Ohioans in Washington will be arranged.

Riddle reports preparations have been made at Pittsburg and Harrisburg to entertain the boys when they stop there en route to Washington.

The tentative Washington program in detail follows:

Wednesday—Auto sightseeing tour of the city, tour of capitol building, congressional library, botanical gardens, boat trip to Mt. Vernon, Pan-American reception.

Thursday—Tour of agricultural department, national museum, medical museum, Washington monument, reception at White House by President, tour of Corcoran art gallery, tour of treasury building, Ohio meeting at D. A. R. hall.

Friday—Trolley trip to Fort Myer and Arlington, reception by secretary of agriculture, vaudeville at Keith's theatre.

PASTOR IN CONTROL OF SALOON

Left Estate to Manage—Consists of Liquor Business.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 27.—In the eyes of the law a clergyman is managing two of the city's saloons.

This has come about by the court appointment of Rev. Father Poulak, pastor of the Rupthenian Greek Catholic church, as administrator of the estate of Leon Anicki, a parishioner, at the request of the widow. The estate was found to be a saloon, and partnership in another.

The clergyman reluctantly took the trust today. He will not tend bar, but under the excise laws he will be legally responsible for the conduct of both saloons.

GUNBOAT TRIP IS FULL OF PERIL

American Sailors Have Thrilling Experiences in Mexican Waters.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Yorktown has returned to San Francisco after an eventful trip to Central American and Mexican ports, short 30 members of its marine corps and crew that deserted at various points.

Having gained the distinction of being the first warship to enter the Panama canal the Yorktown proceeded up the coast to Topolobampo to relieve the gunboat Buffalo, and was present during three days' fighting there between the Mexican federal troops and the rebels.

John J. Murphy, a fireman of the Yorktown, was shot through the arm by a stray bullet when the Mexican gunboat Tampico was bombarding the city. The American vessel was anchored 100 yards from the Tampico and many bullets struck its decks.

A party of midshipmen from the Yorktown chanced to fall in with the rebel rear guard and were forced to remain with the attacking force over night. Walking into the city the next day, under a flag of truce, the midshipmen fell in with a party of federals and were fired upon by the rebels.

PLAN BETTER SCHOOLS

State Survey Said to Show Weak System.

Columbus, Sept. 27.—Ohio spends annually about $150,000 for township supervision of schools.

The school survey, nearing completion, has shown that of the 1,370 Ohio townships anly 413 have any appearance of supervision and of that number in only 26 townships do supervisors spend one-half their time in the work.

This is one of the leading facts shown in the survey and is taken by authorities to indicate the weakness of the organization of the state educational department.

This development is taken as proof of the general charge that the state was not receiving due results from the large expenditure of money for school work and it was because of these charges that Gov. Cox urged the last general assembly to provide for a state commission to make the survey and then evolve a modern, comprehensive system for school betterment.

Reports have been brought to Columbus and the story printed in many parts of the state that school book interests are in the field to balk the work of the legislature next winter in school reorganization.

They have a plan for a county unit organization, it is said, putting great power in the hands of county supervisors. Reports are that teachers and others in the counties are being interested in the plan of the book men who hope to have force enough to hold the work their way when the assembly meets.

The reorganization plan of the school survey commission has not been made public.

CHURCH UNION IS GIBBONS' PRAYER

Cardinal Hopes All Christians Will Join Forces Under One Head.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—Cardinal Gibbons in an interview today expressed the fervent hope that a union of all Christian churches under one head might ultimately be brought and predicted that such a union would result in wonderful advances of civilization.

"You want to know about the union of all churches?" repeated the cardinal when he was approached on a subject so delicate that the majority of prelates have refused to discuss it for publication.

Would Aid Reunion.

"The reunion of the scattered branches of Christendom," he answered, "is a consummation devoutly to be wished and I would gladly sacrifice the remaining years of my life in lending a helping hand toward this blessed result.

"The first essential requirement," he continued, "is the recognition of the sovereign pontiff who, as the successor of St. Peter, is the divinely appointed head of Christendom. Every organization, whether religious, civil or political, needs a head for its peace and security as well as for its very existence.

"Once the proper position of the pope is recognized I do not believe the other controverted doctrines are as formidable as is commonly imagined. When a proper explanation is given of the various dogmas upon which Christianity is founded, I am persuaded that the logical sense of the people would prompt them to accept.

Would Christianize World.

"And if the various Christian denominations of the United States were once united, working with one heart and one spirit, what a wonderful influence our Christian forces would exert in the civilization and the Christianizing of mankind! What amazing things would then be done for society and mankind!

"But, devoutly as we wish for such a union," continued the cardinal, "we must wait for the conscience of the individual to bring about a state when union becomes possible. There are three courts—the civil tribunal, the criminal tribunal, and the court of conscience. And until the last of these acts, until the soul demands, until, in a word, such a moment arrives, the time is not ripe."

The cardinal spoke at some length on the duties of woman to society and vice versa, but returned to the union of Christian churches.

"The union of the churches would bring about an era of civilization unknown in history," he said. "You and I may not live to see it, but it will come, I hope, and then the one undivided church will flourish and triumph."

KEEP BOY ON THE FARM, COX SAYS

Tells Farmers' Congress What Present Great Problem Is.

Plano, Ill., Sept. 24.—"Keep the boy on the farm and restore community life in the country."

This was the message brought to the twenty-third annual farmers' national congress, by Gov. Cox, of Ohio, at the opening session of the congress here yesterday. Governor Dunne, of Illinois, endorsed the message.

All the speakers of the afternoon talked on the high cost of living, and all agreed that it centered in the immigration of the country boy from the farm to the city. "To keep the boy on the farm is our problem. It is a problem we has signally failed to solve," Gov. Cox said.

"My solution of it is smaller farms. There should be more farm owners working their own land, instead of big proprietors owning tracts worked by tenants or overseers."

Governor Cox said he saw no reason why life in the country should not be made entertaining. "Every township should have a combination community house and school. They should have lyceums there, moving pictures and the like. A strong sense of community life should be developed."

Charles T. Sanford, president of the congress, took for his subject "The great margin of expense that is found between the producer and consumer and adds to the high cost of living."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO SELL COAL HOLDINGS

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—President Rea of the Pennsylvania railroad announced today that the board of directors had decided to sell its security holdings in the anthracite coal companies which have been attached to its system for nearly 40 years.

The Susquehanna Coal Co. is the principal operating company, and selling agency for these companies.

The announcement that the corporation intended to sell its anthracite holdings was wholly unexpected and all efforts to get an explanation from the company were futile. Neither could it be learned who the prospective purchasers are.

The Pennsylvania Railroad through the Susquehanna Coal Co. and affiliated companies produced and shipped approximately 10 per cent of the hard coal mined. The company owned or controlled about 17,000 acres of anthracite coal land.

After the announcement, a report spread that the Pennsylvania railroad was getting rid of its hard coal holdings in order not to come in conflict with the commodity clause of the Hepburn railroad act which prohibits a railroad from transporting in interstate commerce any article or commodity manufactured or mined by it or under its authority. No one at the company's general offices would discuss the report.

He's Getting Ready to Finish Scott's Work

J. FOSTER STACKHOUSE.

London, Sept. 25.—J. Foster Stackhouse, a nephew of the famous English physician, the late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, will be in charge of the new British antarctic expedition which is to leave early next year.

He is now making his plans. He will try to reach King Edward VII. Land, which was discovered by the ill fated Captain Scott in 1902.

Captain Scott did not land there, and the territory, so far as is known, has never been visited by Englishmen.

SOCIALISTS TURN TO MODERATION

Party in Germany Turns Down Plan for Universal Political Strike.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—Political interest in Germany this week has been concentrated on the annual convention of the Social-Democratic party at Jena. It was the first Socialist congress in 50 years ungraced by the presence of the veteran commander-in-chief, August Bebel, who died a few weeks ago. Curiosity was universal as to the course the party's deliberations and future policy would take without his autocratic and shrewd leadership.

The outstanding feature of the convention was the overwhelming defeat of a resolution introduced by the ultra-radical wing in favor of a universal political strike. The proposition was rejected by 335 to 142, representing a majority of nearly two-thirds of the official representatives of the party.

The fight on behalf of a universal strike was led by Frau Rose Luexemburg, the tigress of German Socialism—"Red Rosa," as she is also called—but her fiery eloquence rallied only a minority of the extremists. Their defeat is an event of the utmost significance for the future of the German Social-Democratic movement. It denotes that conservatism is steadily and surely winning the upper hand among the political leaders of the German proletariat.

The victorious moderates, led by Schneidmann, an ex-printer and Socialist Deputy, who was vice president of the Reichstag for a few weeks last year, contended at Jena that the Socialism of Germany would simply retard its own progress and play into the hands of its enemies if it attempted to introduce the methods of French syndicalism, such as the universal strike, into its program.

The advocates of the universal strike desire to use it as a means of extorting franchise reform from the Prussian government, but the views of that majority was that Socialism must continue to gather strength and conduct its battles on the basis recognized by the existing political laws, namely, sleepless systematic agitation and education.

The Liberal and Radical classes not politically identified with Social-Democracy rejoice at the evidence afforded by Jena that conservatism seems definitely enthroned in the tactics of Germany's largest party. Journals like the Vossische-Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt declare that there is now no longer any good reason why Liberals, Radicals and Socialists should not join hands for reforms, like universal suffrage in Prussia, which would be common ground for all of them.

ALASKA'S MINES OUTDO ELDORADO

Enormous Territory Compared With California Great Deposits.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 26.—There is not a very comprehensive idea entertained by the average citizen of the United States of the mineral possibilities of Alaska, although during the past few months there has been some extensive testimony taken in Washington upon this matter that goes to prove the tremendous value of the territory. Falcom Joslin testified before the senate committee on the Territory of Alaska in the following terms:

"In my judgment, the placer mining industry in Alaska will last a thousand years, the area suitable for placer mining is so enormous. What we are working there now is only the gravels that will carry from $3 to $10 per yard. You cannot work gravels that carry less than that, but once we have transportation there, and can work gravels, such as they do in California, which carry 7 cents per yard we have got so nearly an unlimited area of it that no man can foresee the end of that industry in Alaska. There are 20 or 30 dredges in the Seward peninsula. There is one dredge at Fairbanks and another in the Circle City district. There are eight or ten dredges in the Klondike, which is identically similar country. They operate about 150 days per year.

"They usually work up until November, beginning some time in May. They are working gravels at Dawson, which is an older camp than Fairbanks, that carry 50 cents per yard. And in some cases they are working gravel by dredging as low as 40 cents per yard at a profit in the Dawson country. We will eventually, when our transportation gets better, be able to work gravels of that tenor in Alaska.

"One great thing is that nearly the whole area of Alaska is gold bearing. There are placers and quartz. It has been said, and I believe the statistics and explorations of the geological survey show it, that you could go from the extreme southeast of Alaska, at Ketchikan, where there are important mines, along this route by way of Hains, clear out to Nome, a distance of 2,000 miles in a straight line, and that in every 20-mile section along that route you could develop gold mines. It is infinitely greater than any other area of gold country that has ever been found in the world. In the state of California the gold production in the past 60 years has been about $1,500,000,000.

"The reports of the United States geological survey estimate that this little peninsula, Seward peninsula, on which the town of Nome stands, contains approximately as large an area of placer gravels as there is in California. It is by no means superior to the area of the Tanana placer gravels, and probably not superior to those in the Iditarod, nor in the Koyukuk, nor in the Forty-mile."

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

At a recent election in Sweden the fact was revealed that only 3.6 per cent of the women voters were disqualified for failure to pay taxes, as compared with 24.6 per cent of the men.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 29.—Wheat opened steady to firmer today. Cables were easier on larger Canadian receipts. The northwest receipts were again liberal. The deferred months were stronger, both December and May being up ¼c. The former to 95½c and the latter, $1.00⅜. Cash and September wheat opened steady at 93½c. Local stocks of wheat showed and increase of 57,402 bushels last week over the previous week. This included a cargo of spring wheat totaling 100,000 bushels.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— Sept. 29.	Sept. 27.
Wheat—					
Cash	93½	95	93½	95	93½
Setp. ...	93½	95	93½	95	93¼
Dec.	95¾	96⅝	95¾	96⅝	95¼
May	1.00⅜	1.01¼	1.00⅜	1.01¼	1.00¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	74½	74
Sept. ...	74	74½	74	74½	74
Dec.	71¼	72	71¼	72	70¾
May	73	73½	72⅞	73½	72⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	44¼	43½
Sept. ...	43½	44¼	43½	44¼	43¼
Dec.	44¾	45½	44⅝	45	44⅝
May	48	48½	48	48½	48
Clover Seed—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.52½	7.22½
Oct.	7.35	7.90	7.35	7.52½	7.25
Dec.	7.46	7.90	7.40	7.52½	7.25
March ..	7.60	8.06	7.60	7.65	7.40
Rye—					
No. 2...	....	....	....	68	68
No. 3...	....	....	....	65	65
Alsik—e					
Oct.	10.25	....	....	10.25	10.25
Dec.	10.00	....	....	10.05	10.25
March ..	10.05	....	....	10.05	10.05
Timothy—					
Old	....	....	....	2.47½	2.40
New	....	....	....	2.50	2.42½
Sept	2.45	....	....	2.50	2.42½
Oct	2.40	....	....	2.47½	2.42¼
Dec.	2.52½	....	....	2.55	2.47½
Feb.	2.55	....	....	2.54½	2.55
March ..	2.57½	....	....	2.60	2.57½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Sept. ...	85¼	85¾	84¾	85⅞	85½
Dec.	87⅝	88⅛	86⅞	88⅛	87⅝
May	92¼	93	91¾	93	92¼
Corn—					
Sept. ...	70⅜	71⅜	70¼	71¼	70¼
Dec.	70	70⅞	69⅞	70⅞	69⅞
May	71⅛	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	70¼
Oats—					
Sept. ...	41	41½	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝
Dec.	42⅛	43	42⅛	43	42⅛
May	45¾	46¼	45½	46¼	45½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Sept. ...	21.62	....	....	21.80	21.52
Jan.	19.90	....	....	19.92	19.97
May	20.00	20.07	20.00	20.10	19.97
Lard—					
Sept. ...	11.05	11.10	11.00	11.00	11.00
Jan.	10.95	10.95	10.90	10.92	10.92
May	11.07	11.07	11.05	11.05	11.05
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.92	....	....	10.92	11.02
Jan.	10.47	10.47	10.42	10.47	10.42
May	10.57	10.57	10.55	10.57	10.55
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	94¾	94
Dec.	....	....	....	96	95⅜
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	88⅝	88⅜
Dec.	....	....	....	90¼	89⅝
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	....	81⅛
Dec	....	....	....	....	84⅜
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	83¾
Dec.	....	....	....	....	84⅞

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 29.—Flour quiet and lower to sell; spring patents, $4.40@4.55; winter straights, $4.10@4.20; winter patents, $4.40@4.60; spring clears, $5.00@4.20. Increasing stocks caused an easier ruling in wheat; December, 95 5-16c. Pork steady; mess, $23.00@24.00; family, $24.50@27.00; short clear, $20.00@21.50. Beef steady; mess, $17.50@18.50, family, $19.00@20.00. Lard steady; middle west, $11.25@11.35. Petroleum steady; refined New York bulk, $5.00; bbls., $8.70; cases, $11.00. Molasses stead; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c. Hay steady; standard, $1.00; No. 1, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 85c. Hides steady; Bogota, 32@33c; Central America, 32½c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28@29c. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 3.08@3.--c; centrifugal, 3.58@3.61c; molasses, 2.83@2.86c; refined quiet; cut loaf, 5.60c; crushed, 5.50c; mould A, 5.15c; cubes, 5.05c; XXXX powdered, 4.95c; powdered, 4.90c; fine granulated, 4.80c; diamond A, 4.80c; confectioners' A, 4.65c; No. 1, 4.55c.

Butter unsettled; 6,000 tubs; creamery extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 25½@27c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery held, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@29½c; state dairy, finest, 29½@30c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 24@26½c; process, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 23½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26½c; factory, June make, firsts 24½@25c; current make, firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23@24c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 24c; current make, No. 2, 23@23½c; No. 3, 21@22½c. Cheese firm; 2,100 boxes; state, whole milk, white and colored, specials, 16½@16¾c; average fancy, 16@16¼c; under grades, 12¾@15¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, best, 16¼c; twins, best, 16c; daisies, best, 16¼@16½c. Eggs weak; 13,600 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 33@35c; extra first, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds and poorer, 17@24c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@20c; fresh gathered, checks, good to choice, dry, 19@20c; fresh gathered checks, under grades, $3.60@5.40; refrigerator, special marks, charges paid, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 18@23c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, 40@45c; gathered whites, 36@43c; western gathered whites, 28@38c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby browns, 32@37c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 28@35c. Dressed poultry firm; fresh killed western chickens, 17@24c; fowls, 14@19½c; turkeys, 18@20c.

Cotton.

New York, Sept. 29.—Cotton futures opened steady; October, 14.03c; December, 13.83c; January, 13.66c; March, 13.78c; May, 13.88c; July, 13.80c.

This morning's Washington advices tended to relieve apprehension on the cotton market, and after opening steady at a decline of 5 to 11 points under scattering liquidation, prices turned firmer.

Cables were a shade lower than due and there were favorable crop accounts from Georgia and the Carolinas, but very bullish advices from other sections. Leading bull interests were buyers at the opening decline. After a rally to a shade over Saturday's closing, trading became more or less irregular.

The official crop report is to be published at noon next Thursday.

Scattered realizing seemed to be rather more active during the early afternoon, and the market gradually eased off to a net loss of 12 or 13 points. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 14.20c; middling gulf, 14.45c. Sales, 800. Cotton futures closed steady; September, 14.03c; October, 13.93c; December, 13.78c; January, 13.63c; March, 13.70c; May, 13.79c; July, 13.73c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Sept. 29.—Cattle receipts 5,000; prime steers, $8.85@9.00; shipping, $8.25@8.75; butchers, $7.00@8.50; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $5.25@7.50; heifers, $6.25@8.25; stock heifers, $5.50@5.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.40; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@90.00. eals 1,300; $6.00@12.00. Hogs, 14,000; heavy, $9.25@9.40; mixed, $9.40@9.50; yorkers, $8.75@9.50; pigs, $8.25@8.50; stags, $6.50@7.75; dairies, $9.00@9.50. Sheep and lambs, 14,000; lambs, $5.50@7.60; yearlings, $4.50@6.00; wethers, $5.00@5.25; ewes, $2.50@4.50; sheep mixed, $4.75@5.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900; market active and higher; heavy steers, $8.50@9.00; fat steers, $8.00@8.50; fair steers, $6.50@6.75; choice heifers, $7.25@7.75; fat cows, $5.75@7.50; fair cows, $3.50@5.00; bulls, $6.25@7.50; milch cows, $50@85. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market higher; prime heavies, $9.15@9.25; heavy mixed, $9.30@9.40; mediums, $9.55@9.60; heavy Yorkers, $9.55@9.60; light Yorkers, $8.50@9.00; pigs, $7.50@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,500; market steady; prime wethers, $5.00; choice lambs, $7.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,100; market steady; good to choice veals, $11.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Hogs—Receipts, 39,000; market strong; bulk of sales, $8.35@8.75; light, $8.40@9.05; mixed, $8.15@9.05; heavy, $8.00@9.00; rough, $8.00@8.20; pigs, $4.00@8.00. Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; market steady; beeves, $7.40@9.50; Texas steers, $7.00@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.40@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.85@8.70; calves, $8.50@12.00. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market strong; native, $3.60@4.70; yearlings, $4.75@5.65; lambs, native, $5.50@7.25.

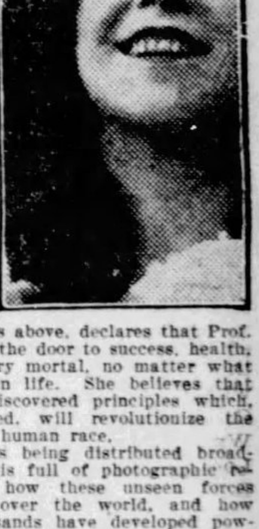
Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; market 15@25c lower. Veal calves—Receipts, 400; market 25c higher; good to choice, $11.50@12.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400; sheep steady; lambs, 15c higher; choice spring lambs, $7.15@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; steady; heavies, $8.75; mediums, Yorkers and light Yorkers, $9.15; pigs, $8.10; roughs, $8.00; stags, $7.50.

The Magnetic Girl

How She Compels Others To Obey Her Will.

100,000 Copies of Remarkable Book describing peculiar Psychic Powers to be distributed Post Free to readers of Weekly Blade.

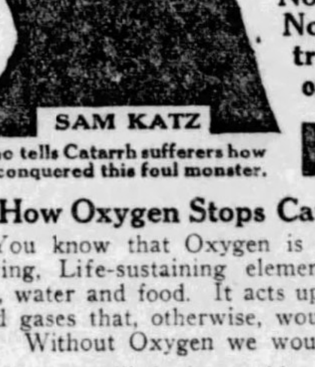


"The wonderful power of Personal Influence, Magnetism, Fascination, Mind Control, call it what you will, can surely be acquired by everyone no matter how unattractive or unsuccessful," says Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Knowles, author of the new book entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of the Eastern Yogis, and describes a simple though effective system of controlling the thoughts and acts of others; how one may gain the love and friendship of those who might otherwise remain indifferent; how to quickly and accurately judge the character and disposition of an individual; how to cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs or medicines; even the complex subjects of projecting thoughts (telepathy) is explained. Miss Josephine Davis, the popular stage favorite, whose portrait appears above, declares that Prof. Knowles' book opens the door to success, health, and happiness to every mortal, no matter what his or her position in life. She believes that Prof. Knowles has discovered principles which, if universally adopted, will revolutionize the mental status of the human race.

The book, which is being distributed broadcast free of charge, is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world, and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of the 100,000 copies is being conducted by a large London institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested. No money need be sent, but those who wish to do so may enclose 5 cents (stamps of your own country) to cover postage, etc. All requests for the free book should be addressed to: National Institute of Sciences, Free Distribution Dept. 1008, No. 258, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E., England. Simply say you would like a copy of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces," and mention The Weekly Blade.

Do not enclose coins in your letter. Postage on letters to England two cents.

STOP CATARRH OVER NIGHT



SAM KATZ

Who tells Catarrh sufferers how he conquered this foul monster.

Oxygen did this for me.
Oxygen will do it for you.

I WILL TELL YOU HOW—FREE

No Salves, Steam, Spray, Creams or Vapor. No Atomizers or apparatus of any kind. Nothing to Smoke, Burn or Chew. No Electricity, Vibration or Massage. No Inhalers or Plasters. OXYGEN—the vital element of the air.

Heals 24 Hours

How Oxygen Stops Catarrh.

You know that Oxygen is the Life-giving, Life-sustaining element of the air, water and food. It acts upon germs and gases that, otherwise, would poison us. Without Oxygen we would die.

You very likely knew this. But, did you know that Oxygen would stop Catarrh? That was new to me until I discovered the means for properly directing Oxygen to cure my own Catarrh.

I spent thousands of dollars seeking a cure, and, at last I found it right at my elbow — ready at hand — Pure Free Oxygen. I tried vapors, creams, sprays, salves, smoke, steam, injections, electricity, vibration, massage, plasters, atomizers, inhalers and other appliances, staying in the house, land and sea trips—all to no purpose.

No More Disappointments.

I tried everything you ever tried, to rid myself of that loathsome, hateful Catarrh, which continues to show itself in so many uncomfortable and conspicuous ways—hawking, spitting, foul breath, frequent blowing of the nose, snuffling, coughs, irritating colds, catarrhal deafness, head noises, etc. My efforts always met with disappointments, until I found Oxygen.

Being naturally of a cleanly habit, I was embarrassed and shamed by the hateful evidences of a stealthy, persistent enemy that was surely undermining my constitution, my ability and my disposition. I was shunned by social and business acquaintances, and could not blame them.

Like you, I have known despair. I sympathize with your affliction. I can only imagine how horribly distasteful catarrh must be to refined, sensitive men and women.

You Too Can Be Free.

I know why Catarrh sufferers avoid society, are unpopular and unsought. Why they seek always for a cure. I know, too, that there is relief "ready at your hand." I want to help you find it—men and women alike—as I found it. I will help you free.

I firmly believe that Oxygen, properly directed, will stop Catarrh of any kind over night. I have known hundreds of cases of Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Foul Breath, Bad Tastes, Hoarseness, Colds in the Head and Throat, Affections of the Larnyx, and Tonsils, Stomach, Intestinal and Lung Trouble, that have been quickly stopped by proper application of Free Oxygen.

Don't Send Money—Write Me.

I do not ask, and will not accept, one cent for the information I offer you. It is free to any Catarrh sufferer. I do not ask your history nor the condition of your finances. I don't care about these things—they do not interest me.

Just buy a one cent postal card and send me your name and address, written plainly. If you wish, you can write me like this: "Dear Sam Katz—Please tell me how Free Oxygen cured your Catarrh and how it will cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand and will send complete information free, by return mail.

I Am in Earnest.

I am very much in earnest. If you suffer from any form of Catarrh, for the sake of your health, your happiness, your friends and family, just please let me do this for you. Let me send this information free, right now.

SAM KATZ, Suite C 162
1325 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

T. R. DISCUSSES CASE OF SULZER

Says Governor Was Condemned Because He Didn't Please Tammany.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 27.—In an address before the state committee of the National Progressive party here today, Colonel Roosevelt declared that in the election in New York state this fall, "the dominant concern of the people should be to prevent Tammany from obtaining complete control of the state." and that "to this the lesser issues must give way."

He argued that the "predicament in which the state finds its public affairs is due to the failure of the people to elect last fall a governor and legislature pledged to the carrying out of progressive policies." In voting against Tammany candidates, however, Col. Roosevelt urged the voters to support the Progressive party candidates to the end that they might "defeat Tammany without enthroning the Barnes Republican machine in its place."

Finds Four Big Issues.

"This year," the colonel said, "there are four matters of supreme political importance for decision before the people of this commonwealth. The first, the election of an assembly stands by itself. The other three are: First, the attempted impeachment of the governor of the state; second, the city election in the great city of New York, and third, the election of two judges of the court of appeals.

"As to each of these four issues, the overthrow of Tammany is the chief issue."

After emphasizing that the progressive party is waging war against "corrupt machines," Col Roosevelt said:

"At this moment that which contains the mast of menace to all our state is Tammany Hall. In New York City we progressives are doing all that we can to elect a non-partisan ticket, headed by a truly progressive Democrat, a tried and excellent public official, John Purroy Mitchel, so as to keep the municipal government out of the control of Tommany Hall and make it an instrument not only for securing honesty in municipal affairs, but for bettering the living and working conditions of the men and women who toil with their hands.

Sulzer Stood for Honesty.

"In the same fashion we battle against Tammany Hall in the governorship fight because Tammany Hall is attacking the governor, not for what he may have done, before election, but because since election he has stood for honesty and the rights of the people. I wish to call the attention of the 'Conservatives' who have professed such horror of the progressive doctrine of the popular recall to just what has been done by Tammany in the absence of the popular recall. I ask you to consider whether you prefer the recall exercised by the people themselves at the polls to the recall exercised by Mr. Murphy at the end of a telephone.

"I am not discussing the merits of the charges nor the evidence against Governor Sulzer. I am not speaking of any matter pending before the court of impeachment, nor of the allegations that will be considered by the court of impeachment. These allegations afford only the nominal reason for his impeachment. All the matters now produced before that court were well known to the leaders of Tammany Hall at the time they were calling Governor Sulzer a second Andrew Jackson. They remained silent about them until the governor refused to take his orders from the boss of Tammany Hall.

Not the Real Reason.

"The real reason for the governor's impeachment may not come before the body now trying him. But these real reasons, these real charges, must be passed upon by the people.

"No intelligent and honest man doubts that the attack upon the governor has been made not because of anything he did during the campaign, or before he took office, but because, through his officials he hunted down corruption after he took office, and because he championed the cause of popular government and the rights of the people against the mandate of Tammany Hall.

PROGRESSIVES MEET TO NAME STATE CANDIDATES

Rochester, Sept. 27.—Progressive leaders, state and national, including Theodore Roosevelt, were here today for the state conference of the party to name candidates for chief judge and associate judge of the state court of appeals and formulate plans for the future of the party in the state. About 500 delegates were in attendance.

After a meeting of the executive committee it was predicted that United States District Judge Learned Hand and Supreme Court Justice Samuel Seabury, both of New York, would be nominated for chief judge and associate judge respectively. Col. Roosevelt spent the night at a local hotel. This morning he took an automobile ride about the city. He will leave for New York at 10 o'clock this evening.

NECKLACE SELLS FOR $700,000

Same One Which Was Stolen and Later Found by Workman.

Brussels, Sept. 27.—The famous $625,000 pearl necklace which was stolen from the mails and later picked up by a workman on a London sidewalk, was sold today to Mlle. Du Monceau De Bergendael of this city for $700,000. Mlle. De Bergendael is said to be acting for a "celebrated personage." The contract with Max Mayer, the London dealer in precious stones, stipulates that if the two pearls missing when the necklace was found should later be recovered, the price will be increased to $750,000.

MORGAN TAX IS $2,500,000

Is Inheritance Tax on a Part of Huge Estate.

Albany, Sept. 27.—State Comptroller Sohmer today received a check for $2,500,000 in payment of the inheritance tax on a part of the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. The payment indicates a valuation of approximately $65,000,000.

This, however, does not cover the entire estate, but only that part over which an agreement has been reached between representatives of the comptroller and the Morgan executors. No part of the celebrated Morgan art collection is included in this valuation.

Ex-Gov. Joe Folk Is Bryan's Newest Aide

JOSEPH W. FOLK.
PHOTO © 1913 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—Ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, newly appointed solicitor of the state department, returned from Washington and told how he was sacrificing a Chautauqua income of $35,000 a year to work for the people for $5,000.

"For the last three years," he said, "I have averaged $35,000 a year from Chautauqua lecturing alone, Working only a part of the time. I am giving this up in accepting the position of solicitor. I am not ready to say whether I shall do any more Chautauqua lecturing while I hold that position. I will decide that question when it arises."

U. S. MINT IN FRISCO ROBBED

Only Few Dollars Missing, but Theft Means Extra Work.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The United States mint at San Francisco has been robbed, although it is believed the amount is small. Treasury officials today confirmed reports of thefts from the coinage plant on the Pacific coast. It will require a dollar for dollar count of the $61,000,000 of silver stored there to discover the exact loss.

Only $7 have been found to be missing up to this time, but the circumstances indicated that the sum will be increased. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, today said undoubtedly that there had been a scheme of "petty pilfering," but he was confindent no great amount had been stolen.

Iron Workers Substituted.

The stealing, he added, was from the great stack of silver dollars stored in bags containing $1,000 each. In a few of these bags it was found that one or two dollars had been taken and iron washers substituted.

The small amounts stolen from each bag led Mr. Roberts to believe that the thefts had not been extensive. The count of coin at San Francisco now in progress was undertaken in accordance with custom to verify the accounts upon the assumption of the superintendency of the mint by T. W. H. Shanahan, recently appointed to succeed Frank Leach. Usually a few bags of silver are counted and weighed, and the remainder weighed against them. Undoubtedly the thief expected the iron washers to balance the weight.

Take Months to Count.

Mr. Roberts thinks the money probably was stolen some years ago when the silver was placed in sacks. There has been no coinage of silver since 1904 and it is thought the thefts occurred before then. The count has been in progress a month and it will take several weeks and probably months more to count the entire $61,000,000.

CONSTANTINE BACK TO ATHENS

Grecian Troops Are Being Prepared to Fight Turkey.

London, Sept. 26.—King Constantine of Greece made preparations today for a hurried return to Athens. The Balkan situation is regarded by the Hellenic government as very disquieting. The king has decided to cut short his visit to the seaside resort of Eastbourne, on the south coast of England, and will come to London tomorrow for a special conference with Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary.

All Greek officers have been recalled for active service with their commands, and many of the regiments disbanded at the conclusion of the campaign against Turkey are now being remobilized.

The activities of the Turkish troops are believed by the Greeks to foreshadow an attempt by them to recapture the port of Kavala.

Ladybugs, 2 Million of 'Em Get Away

Chicago, Sept. 26.—About 2,000,000 ladybugs are flying around Chicago today through the carelessness of an employe of the International Refrigeration Exposition at the stockyards amphitheatre. The frozen insects were packed in an icebound case with a glass top. When an attendant filled the refrigerator he forgot to close it and before long the bugs were revived by the warm air and flew away.

The ladybugs were shipped from California, where they are used to fight the fruit scale. Between seasons they are put on ice and frozen. The management ordered another shipment at the cost of several thousand dollars.

WOMEN VICTIMS IN 3 MURDERS

Trail of Bloody Crimes Stretches From Indiana to Coast in a Night.

A trail of bloody crimes, murders in which in every instance the victim was a woman, none of whom was young, stretches across the continent from Indiana to the coast. Mystery shrouds the crime in each case and in every instance the body was discovered long after the crime had been committed and no traces of the murderer have been found. In no instance was robbery the apparent motive for murder and in two cases the bodies of the victims were mutilated.

There is no connection between the crimes.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The mutilated body of a well dressed woman was found on the tracks of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroad early today near Wayne, Ill., under circumstances which made the coroner suspect a murder had been committed.

Workmen at a stock farm about a quarter of a mile away assert they heard screams from that direction after an interurban car from Chicago had passed.

This gave rise to the suspicion that the woman was murdered and placed on the tracks. The body is so mangled that the coroner's physician has been unable to determine whether the woman was dead when the freight train struck her. The engine crew said they saw a dark blotch on the track but thought it was a pile of cinders.

The woman's purse is missing and the only mark of identification found is on a bracelet which is engraved "From W. H. A. to M. A." A description of the body has been sent to all nearby cities.

HUSBAND CONFESSES TO MURDER OF WIFE

Logansport, Ind., Sept. 27.—Clyde Wilkinson, 34, who had been sought by the police since yesterday when the mutilated body of his wife was found buried in a cornfield on a farm where he had lived near Peru, Ind., was arrested here today and according to the police, he confessed that he had killed his wife in the presence of their two sons. Wilkinson seemed dazed when arrested. He said he struck his wife with a hammer during a quarrel. He did not know whether she was dead or alive when he buried her he said.

Wilkinson was traced here through a letter written by his father. He had his two sons, aged 3 and 10, with him. He was taken to Kokomo, Ind.

In the grave were also found a man's bloody coat and shirt.

The woman disappeared August 29 and on that date Wilkinson began advertising a public sale, which was held two weeks ago.

He has not been seen since and his two sons also are missing.

Wilkinson and wife had been separated and on August 28 he sent for her to come home from Kokomo, as their son was sick.

The boy was brought to the Peru hospital. But he has since recovered.

Slain With Pipe in Office.

Los Angeles, Sept. 27.—The body of Mrs. Rebecca P. Gay, a religious health practitioner, was found in her office this morning where she had been murdered with a piece of gas pipe. There were evidences that the murderer had tried to hurl the body from the window which was on the fifth floor. The police discovered no motive for the crime, which apparently was committed early last night. The body was covered with copies of religious newspapers and the woman's money was in her purse. Mrs. Gay was the divorceed wife of John J. Gay, a wealthy resident of San Diego and was about 45 years old. A brother, Lemuel Conner, is an attorney in Natchez, Miss.

Good Soil Will Beat Foreign Trade

Plano, Ill., Sept. 25.—When farmers in the states east of the Missouri River have learned to restore their sour and poor fields by scientific fertilizing, they need no longer fear competition from abroad, Joseph E. Wing of Mechanicsburg, O., today told agriculturists at the Farmers' National Congress here. The financing of this general soil enrichment could be done after some plan formulated by the American commissioners who have made a study of the agricultural credit system of Europe, he asserted.

"The farmers must learn the basic principles of soil fertility," Mr. Wing said.

"Americian soils are, east of the Mississippi River, by nature filled with the amount of lime that they need, and they also are deficient in phosphorus. When we have learned to satisfy the lime hunger of eastern soils then they will grow legumes. When we have given them the phosphorus that they need, then the legumes will grow more vigorously. The land which grows legumes makes meat cheaply.

"The soils of Argentina are full of limestone and wild clovers sprout spontaneously all over them, while alfalfa grows there like a weed. This gives the Argentina farmer a great advantage over his American competitor. However, when we have learned to restore the balance of our soils, as we may, we will have no longer any terror of the man below the equator.

"The capital required to bring about these changes will be forthcoming, I hope, in some manner, as the result of the study by our commissioners of the agricultural credit systems of European countries."

CAUSE OF BONE SPAVIN

Bone spavin can often be traced to working the colt at too tender an age, or fast driving over roads that are slippery, or too suddenly stopping or jerking the colt.

SCHOOL EXISTED B. C.

Records Tell of First Temple of Learning.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—Records of the first temple of learning in the world, where the original exponents of the liturgical system congregated, have just been discovered by Prof. Stephen Herbert Langdon, professor of Assyriology in Oxford, who is now investigating the Niphur collection of the University of Pennsylvania. The tablets were collected in three expeditions to Niphur in the southern part of Babylonia.

"I have ascertained from my examination of the tablets that priests had a school in the temple of Niphur as early as 3,200 B. C., and that this school existed about 1,000 years," said Dr. Langdon.

"To these priests is due the liturgical system which spread throughout Babylonia and Assyria and influenced Greece and Rome. They were exponents of a great university, the most important center of learning. I believe it was the first school of learning, and for that reason the university of Pennsylvania's collection, which discloses the presence of this university is of the greatest value to scholars.

"The discovery will establish more clearly in the minds of scholars the fact that the origin of religious orders existed in ancient antiquity and that a very important religious order existed at the temple near Niphur."

She Lives 100 Years in the Same House

Sunbury, Pa., Sept. 27.—The grand old woman of Sunbury, Mrs. Amelia C. Fisher, celebrated her 100th birthday at her home here yesterday. She took part in a family reunion held in her honor, ate a turkey dinner, scolded her 68-year-old son for smoking and not going to bed at 9 o'clock, and sang a solo.

Mrs. Fisher is the widow of Rev. Dr. Richard A. Fisher, a reformed preacher, who died in 1857. She raised a family of 10 children, four of whom are living. She has spent her whole life in the house where she now lives and is happy and well preserved.

VISION OF WRECK VICTIM HAUNTS ENGINEER, HE DIES

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26.—Charles J. Doherty, engineer of the second section of the Springfield Express on the New Haven railroad, which ran into the first section at Stamford last June, causing six deaths, died of heart failure at his home here early today. He had grieved constantly over the wreck, and this is believed to have caused his death. He was 31 years old and leaves a wife and two small children.

Ever since the accident, Doherty had suffered from nervousness, his relatives say, and many times had told them there was constantly recurring to him the picture of a wreck victim, a woman whose gray hair was matted with blood. He was so averse to being alone that he frequently kept his young sons, four and five years old, respectively, up until midnight, for company. He had been working in this city since the wreck as a stationary engineer for a local contractor, but had been compelled to lay off for days at times, because of his nervous condition.

FIND SHIP LOST SINCE 1788

Paris, Sept. 25.—Wreckage which is supposed to be the remains of the Boussole, the vessel of the French explorer Laperouse, which sailed on a voyage of discovery in the Pacific in 1788 and never returned, has been found buried in the sand on the island of Vanikoro in the Pacific.

Admiral d'Entrecasteaux headed an expedition sent out to search for Laperouse, but no traces of the vessel were found. The admiral always believed, however, that the Boussole was lost among the Santa Cruse group of islands to which Vanikoro belongs.

CIRCUS MAN'S WIFE SUES

Madison, Wis., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Alfred T. Ringling, of Baraboo, Wis., wife of the circus owner, has sued him for an absolute divorce and division of property.

Judge E. Ray Stevens, of the circuit court, heard the testimony and took the case under advisement. Mr. Ringling was not present, but his interests were looked after by his lawyers.

Big Special

This charming, strictly all-wool serge dress—one of the most stunning models for Fall—

An $8.00 Value for Only $4.98

We want you to see and examine this astonishing bargain. Send for it today. If you do not find it worth $8, send it back and we will return your money and all transportation charges. This beautiful dress is made of very fine quality all-wool winter weight serge. Has pretty Robespiere collar of pure silk, pretty yoke standing collar of white lace. The yoke is inlaid of fancy silk to match collar and trimmed with 8 fancy pearl buttons. Dress is buttoned down front. Has 3 silk covered buttons. Princess waist effect. Skirt has plait down front and is trimmed with 3 large silk-covered buttons. Deep imitation turn-back cuffs, edged with fancy flowered silk. A wonder value that cannot be duplicated for less than $8. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Color, navy blue only with fancy figured silk collar. Order by No. 6568AB. Our Challenge Price...... $4.98

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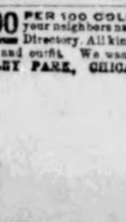

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Could you use $5.00 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps I can offer you a steady job. If you will write me a letter or a postal card at once and say "*Send me your special offer,*" I will send you samples and styles to pick from and my surprising liberal offer.

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TEN SLAIN IN SUDDEN RACE RIOT

Drug-Crazed Boys Terrorize Mississippi Town for Several Hours Sunday.

Harriston, Miss., Sept. 29.—Bodies of two negroes hanging by ropes from a coal chute were the only reminders here early this morning of Sunday's rioting, in which three white men and seven negroes were killed. E. P. Appelby, a railroad conductor, shot down on the platform of his car, has slight chances for recovery.

The bodies of the drug-crazed Jones brothers, who started the disorder, were cut down later in the day and buried by the town authorities.

Three White Men Killed.

When a list of the dead and injured had been compiled it showed Sheriff G. B. Hammett, of Jefferson county, white, had been shot dead while leading a posse to where the Jones brothers were hiding. Former Constable Frank Keinstley, white, was shot and killed at his home after being called to the door. Claude Freeman, white, of Fayette, Miss., was killed by a bullet at the railway station while waiting for a train. Johanna Aiken, Tom Weeks, Jesse Thompson and Thead Grayson, negroes, were killed while the promiscuous shooting was in progress. Walter and Will Jones, negroes, were lynched.

The shooting was started by Walter Jones in the negro quarter, where the negro woman and Thead Grayson were shot and killed. Walter then went to the home of his mother and aroused his 18-year old brother. Together they proceeded through the main street of the little town, firing at every one in sight.

Shoots Ex-Constable Dead.

The two boys soon after leaving their home went to the home of former Constable Frank Keinstley and when he responded to their call to come out he was shot through the head by Walter Jones. Keinstley's son, William, saw his father fall and reached for a gun, but before he could fire he received a bullet in his hand.

The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley depot is near the Keinstley home and the two negroes walked in that direction. A train had arrived from Natchez just a few moments before and Conductor E. B. Appleby was standing at the station talking to Flagman W. C. Bond. Without warning the two negroes fired on them and both fell.

Then the negroes directed their fire at Claude Freeman, who was waiting for a train. He was instantly killed. The negroes then fired into the train, terrorizing the passengers.

With the blood lust at the highest pitch, the two negroes made their way to a cottonseed house nearby. It is believed they then realized that this wholesale killing could not long continue without opposition and that they determined to make their last stand at the seed house.

Frightened citizens by this time telephoned for Sheriff Hammett at Fayette. Summoning former Shariff Gillis to accompany him, Hammett started for Harriston on horseback, arriving about 5 o'clock.

Taking a few men with him Sheriff Hammett, heavily armed, started toward the seed house, whereupon Walter Jones went to the tall grass nearby and as Hammett approached the negro fired, killing him instantly. A shot from the seed hought brought down Gillis.

A general fusillade was directed at the seed house. A call was sent to Gov. Brewer for troops.

Leader Is Lynched.

Finding his hiding place too precarious, Will Jones started to run toward a coal chute nearby, but had gone only a few steps when a bullet ended his life. A rope was placed about the body, it was strung up to a telegraph pole near the station and became a target for everyone not shooting at the seed house.

Soon after Will Jones was killed Walter Jones picked Tom Weeks, a negro, off the coal chute by his deadly aim. Weeks fell to the ground dead.

Not long after Weeks was killed the special train bearing the Natchez guardsmen arrived. While the soldiers were detraining, the crowd rushed the seed house.

Not a shot greeted them and as the leaders went into the place with drawn weapons they found Walter Jones completely unnerved but not injured. They quickly placed a rope around his neck and rushed him to the coal chute.

As the negro was drawn up the rope broke and he fell heavily to the ground. Not a word or act of protest came from Jones when a larger rope was drawn around his neck and again he was pulled up. A large crowd looked on as the drug-saturated body writhed until life was extinct.

THAW SENDS $50 TO MAN WHO AIDED HIM

Montreal, Sept. 25.—A check for $50 has been sent by Harry K. Thaw to F. Garceau, an immigration officer at Coaticook, for a kindness shown to the Matteawan fugitive the day he was deported.

Garceau is the man who ran to get an overcoat for Thaw on the cold morning when he was rushed across the boundary into the United States. Thaw sat shivering in an automobile and Garceau, noticing this, hurried into the station and got his own overcoat for him. Thaw sent a letter of thanks to Garceau with the check.

425,000 ON THE INCOME TAX LIST

Provision Will Be in Effect Immediately After Tariff Bill Is Signed.

Washington, Sept. 30.—At least 425,000 American citizens will pay the proposed government income tax next spring, according to the figures of experts who have been going over the facts with regard to the entire country. As far as the taxable American is concerned, the income tax law is now practically in force against him. While the tariff bill, in which the law is embodied, will not be signed for several days, the first returns do not have to be made to the internal revenue collectors before March 1, 1914. But when the returns are made they will cover the income citizens from March 1, 1913, to December 31, and the first payment of tax will be for money received during this period.

Every single person (citizen or foreign resident) whose annual income exceeds $3,000, and every married person with an income above $4,000, is expected to report his or her receipts in detail to the government agents March 1 of each year. The estimate just completed indicates that the income tax will produce $82,298,000 from the 425,000 persons taxed. To this will be added the $35,000,000 or more produced by the present tax, which is combined as part of the law. The income estimates follow:

Incomes.		Number.	Total tax.
$3,000 to	$5,000	126,000	$630,000
5,000 to	10,000	178,000	1,345,000
10,000 to	15,000	53,000	4,240,000
15,000 to	20,000	24,500	3,185,000
20,000 to	25,000	10,500	2,160,000
25,000 to	50,000	21,000	9,660,000
50,000 to	75,000	6,100	6,832,000
75,000 to	100,000	1,244	4,776,000
100,000 to	250,000	2,500	13,775,000
250,000 to	500,000	550	8,805,500
500,000 to	1,000,000	350	15,653,000
1,000,000 and above		100	9,301,000
Total		425,000	$82,298,000

Few Officials Exempt.

President Wilson, the federal judges of the supreme and inferior courts, now holding office, and employes "of a state or any political subdivision thereof," are the only persons specifically exempted from the tax by the new law. The President and judges now in office were made exempt to escape any question of the constitutionality of the law, and their successors in office will be compelled to pay the tax.

The general public is expected to give close study to the new law in the next few months, as the first burden of the tax payment rests with the individual citizen, and his failure to report his income is punishable by a fine. It is admitted that when the first returns are made many taxable persons probably will escape payment; but with each year the government's lists of persons with taxable incomes will be made more nearly complete.

Two primary methods of collecting the tax are contained in the law. One is the individual return made by the citizen, the other the returns by corporations and other employers who pay their employes' taxes "at the source." Under the law as it will be signed by President Wilson every large company employing labor will be compelled to report any regular salaries it pays in excess of the $3,000 figures and will pay the taxes for its employes and deduct the tax from their pay envelopes.

This "payment at the source" will apply to salaries, rents, interest, royalties, partnership profits and some other sources of income, and persons receiving such incomes must be prepared to show that the money has paid its tax at its source.

Deductions Allowed.

In figuring up his net income for the taxpayer, the American business man, after deducting $3,000 for himself, or $4,000 if married, will have the right to claim the following additional exemptions:

Necessary expenses of carrying on business, not including personal living or family expenses; interest paid out on indebtedness; national, state, county, school or municipal taxes paid within the year; trade losses or storm or fire losses, not covered by insurance; worthless debts charged off during the year; a reasonable allowance for the depreciation of property; dividends from companies whose income has already been taxed; interest from state, municipal or government bonds.

It is a clear provision of the law, however, that the taxable person must make a return to the internal revenue collector for his entire "net income" and exemptions claimed under the law must be submitted to the federal officers for them to determine upon their reasonableness or legality.

The amounts of the income tax as finally agreed on are: From $3,000 to $20,000, 1 per cent; from $20,000 to $50,000, 2 per cent; $50,000 to $75,000, 3 per cent; $75,000 to $100,000, 4 per cent; $100,000 to $250,000, 5 per cent; $250,000 to $500,000, 6 per cent; above $500,000, 7 per cent. A single man with an income of $25,000, for example, would pay 1 per cent on $17,000 and 2 per cent on $5,000, a total tax of $270. If married, the first tax of 1 per cent would apply to only $16,000 of the income.

TO HOLD NEGRO EXPOSITION

Progress of Race to Be Shown in New York Show.

New York, Sept. 25.—Arrangements for the exposition to be held next by negroes of the United States, and representatives from Haiti, Santo Domingo and Liberia in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation have been completed by the committee of nine negroes appointed by Governor Sulzer last spring.

The $5,000 appropriated by the state legislature and large gifts from wealthy negroes have been spent by the commission in carrying out the work. Several hundred thousand negro visitors are expected to be on hand when the exposition opens October 22. The purpose of the exposition is to show in a general way the industrial, educational and religious progress of the negro race since its history began and in particular to demonstrate the progress in the United States since Lincoln's proclamation 60 years ago. Exhibits, a spectacular pageant, addresses by prominent negroes and other features will be employed to emphasize negro progress and prosperity.

WOMAN GOES AS DELEGATE

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 24.—Massachusetts, for the first time in its history, has sent a woman to a state political convention. She is Mrs. Louis Agassiz Shaw, daughter of Charles S. Bird, progressive candidate for Governor. Mrs. Shaw was elected in yesterday's primary as a delegate to the Progressive state convention from her home ward, the Sixth. Every vote cast in the ward was for her. Mrs. Shaw has been active in the woman's Progressive league.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men prepare as firemen, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work; $75 to $100 month. No experience necessary; 500 more wanted. Standard Ohio roads. Write Inter Railway Dept. (56) Indianapolis, Ind.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Rare opportunity to make comfortable living at home. Plain sewing. No canvassing. No triflers wanted. Send ten cents postage. Samples, etc., returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co. Jobbers Sewing, 43, Rehoboth, Delaware.

$7 per 50 at home embroidering corner ladies' handkerchiefs. Spare time or steady. 25c for package samples, lessons, advice. Any distance, postpaid. Arabian Supply Co., Cleveland, O.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men and women over 18 for U. S. government positions. $60 to $150 month. Thousands of appointments this year. Pull unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Common education sufficient. Write for free booklet of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-21, Rochester N. Y.

POST CARDS.

25 High Class Postals assorted, 10c, postpaid. special prices to agents and dealers. Word Pub. Co., 716 5th St., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

Hundreds make $50--$75 weekly selling guaranteed Hosiery for largest manufacturer in America. Why not you? Complete outfit free. Write quick to our city office. Madison Hosiery Mills, 486 Broadway, New York city.

Active, Permanent Agents for Lamp Chimney that won't break. Sales quickly made by throwing it on the floor or stamping on it. May be rolled down stairs, heated and plunged into cold water without breaking. Almost every home a sale. Send 35 cents today for sample by parcel post prepaid and begin at once. Armor Plate Lamp Chimney Company, Dept. 1, Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS—Novelty knives and razors are lightning sellers. 100% profit. Exclusive territory. Goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 138 Bar st., Canton, Ohio.

AGENTS—You can sell our rain coats. Anyone will buy. We put one on your person. Outfit free. N. Temple Raincoat Co., Templeton, Mass.

FARMS WANTED

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

MEDICAL.

Instant relief for colds, for infants and adults, made at home. Menthol Ointment formula. Send 50c silver. Edw. Brooks, Shandon. N. D. Route 2, Box 63.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONGS—POEMS. Don't waste your money. Write for the best legitimate proposition ever offered song poems and music writers. J. Minnick Co., Inc., Publishers, 49-J, West 28th Street, New York City.

SONG POEMS published free or sold for cash. Mss. Sales Co., 57-H, W. 28th St., New York City.

SEEK NEW TREATY WITH CZAR'S LAND

Wilson and Bryan Sound Sentiment on Proposed Trade Agreement.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Treaty relations between the United States and Russia are to be re-established, if preliminary negotiations which have been inaugurated should prove successful.

It has been learned that the President and Secretary Bryan have been sounding the Russian authorities with a view to ascertaining the terms on on which they will agree to a new treaty. It has been made clear that the position of the Wilson administration identical with that of past administrations—that there must be no discrimination by Russia in the treatment of American citizens because of their race or religion.

At the same time, it is believed, his knowledge of conditions in Russia will make him realize the situation of the St. Petersburg government. It is not seen how he can "save the face" of both countries, but if he can do so he will perform a service which will appeal to the administration.

The President soon will appoint a new ambassador to Russia to succeed Curtis Guild of Massachusetts. Before Mr. Guild left for St. Petersburg he had a conference with the Russian minister for foreign affairs and found the latter unwilling to withdraw from the position expressed in the treaty of 1832, whmich was abrogated.

A number of protests have been received at the state department in opposition to the maintenance of present trade relations with Russia. It is claimed the purpose of the United States abrogating the treaty was to punish the government of the czar for his discrimination between American citizens. Yet, in spite of the fact that no commercial treaty is in force, trade has not been affected and, if anything, has increased.

RUSSIA SEEKS SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26. — Japan's drastic method in claiming redress for the shooting of her two citizens at Nankin, coupled with the revelation of Japan's method of effecting an alliance with England by using Russia as a diplomatic jackal, has had a remarkable effect here.

There is an important element in the ruling diplomatic spheres of Russia which favors a friendly understanding with the United States as a support of Russia's interests on the eastern Pacific coast, and advocates a firmly independent attitude toward Japan.

The leader of this party is the Governor of the Amur-Pacific territory, Nicholai Gondatti, who gained an important decision against the Russian State Department in the matter of the status of the white population in that region.

Gondatti is virtually viceroy of the Far East, though that title has been held in abeyance since the inglorious record made by Admiral Alexieff.

Secretary of State Sazonoff has striven hard to maintain Japanese interests for the sake of diplomatic Japan's grasping methods have greatly strengthened Gondatti's hand.

Prime Minister Kokovtzeff, for commercial and financial reasons, also is desirous of arranging with a more liberal minded power for the future of Russia's interests in the Orient.

Russia's great gold mining concern which is working the gold fields beyond the Ural Mountains in Irkutsk Province, has engaged an American, J. P. Hutchins, to be chief consulting engineer. He is now here on his way to take up his duties.

A population of more than 15,000 is employed in the mines, and since the trouble of 1911, when 350 men were shot down during the strike, they have been the chief centre of interest in the Russian labor war.

GAVE LIFE TO SAVE CHILDREN

New York, Sept. 26.—Edward Scully, a superintendent in the street cleaning department, sacrificed his life today to save a crowd of school children from a runaway horse. The horse, attached to a truck, was headed toward a corner in Brooklyn occupied by two public schools. On the sidewalk were some 300 children. Scully dashed out of his office, seized the animal's bridle and turned it into the curb. Although he had checked the runaway he was carried under the horse's hoofs and instantly killed.

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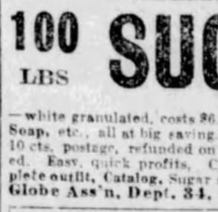

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